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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



MANUAL

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF

COUNTY MEDICAL INSPECTORS

AND

STATE HEALTH OFFICERS.

SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D.,

Commissioner of Health.

HARRISBURG:

O. E. AUGHINBAUGH, PRINTER TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
1912.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Duties of County Medical Inspectors,	5-8
Duties of Health Officers,	11-30
Act 658—Control of Communicable Diseases,	31-41
Act 216—Support of Indigent in Quarantine,	41-42
Act 132—Immunizing Treatment for Rabies,	42
Act 289—Prohibiting Spitting in Public Places,	43-44
Act for the Prevention of Blindness,	44-45
Vaccination Law,	46
Form 1—Rules and Regulations Reportable Diseases,	47-52
Form 2—Typhoid Fever—Circular,	53-57
Form 3—Diphtheria—Circular,	59-63
Form 4—Scarlet Fever—Circular,	65-69
Form 5—Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Circular,	71-76
Form 6—Measles and German Measles—Circular,	77-80
Form 7—Whooping-cough—Circular,	81-84
Form 8—Mumps—Circular,	86-88
Form 9—Smallpox—Circular,	90-95
Form 10—Chickenpox—Circular,	97-99
Form 11—Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption)—Circular,	101-107
Form 14—Vaccination—Circular,	108-109
Form 16—Room Disinfection—Circular,	110-113
Form 17—Quarantine, Isolation and Disinfection—Circular,	114-118
Form 18—Sanitary Cleaning—Circular,	119-120
Form 21—Save the Babies—Circular,	121-124

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DUTIES OF COUNTY MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The relationship of the County Medical Inspector to the Department of Health is that of a local consultant, to be called upon to diagnose doubtful cases, to investigate epidemics, to vaccinate school-children when requested by the Commissioner, to visit in person, or appoint a deputy to visit, cases of eruptive diseases or suspicious throat conditions when there is no physician in attendance, to make sanitary inspections of schools and medical inspection of school-children, and to order the enforcement of the health laws of the Commonwealth and the regulations of the Department of Health to protect the public health. When necessary he shall appoint quarantine guards whose pay shall be not over \$2.00 per day.

He shall vaccinate the poor in rural districts who are unable to pay a physician, charging the State for this work 40c each for single vaccinations and 25c each for multiple vaccinations. The virus for this work will be forwarded by the Department of Health on request.

Vaccine virus is furnished by the Department, free of charge, upon requisition from the County Medical Inspector for use among the poor in second-class townships. In time of threatened epidemics, in first-class townships or boroughs, virus will also be furnished upon approval of the County Medical Inspector, to tide over an emergency.

It shall be the duty of the County Medical Inspector to instruct Health Officers in their duties; to report any negligence on their part in the performance of their duties; to forward to the Department information which he may obtain concerning any violation of quarantine regulations, failure on the part of physicians to report cases of communicable disease or neglect on the part of ministers, nurses, school teachers or undertakers to comply with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of Health to be observed by them when coming in contact with a communicable disease.

Any case of smallpox which occurs beyond the corporate limits of any city or borough must be immediately reported by the attending physician to the County Medical Inspector of the county in which the case is found. On receipt of such notification by a physician or Health Officer the County Medical Inspector shall immediately visit the premises, search out all those who have been exposed to the disease and vaccinate them or, if they refuse to be vaccinated, place them under absolute quarantine. The Inspector shall, after disinfect-

tion and vaccination, use his own judgment as to paroling those who have been in personal contact with the smallpox patient after the appearance of the eruption. A full history of each case must be immediately reported to the Department by the Inspector, such history to include the name, age, occupation, nationality, probable source of the infection and character of conveyance, with mention of any railway route, train and coach on which the individual has traveled. Upon the recovery of the patient and after the expiration of the quarantine period it shall be the duty of the County Medical Inspector to personally examine such patient and those under quarantine in the same household in order to determine the advisability of releasing them.

Contacts living elsewhere who have been successfully vaccinated within five years may be released under parole after having been personally disinfected, but those who have not been vaccinated within that period shall not be released until the expiration of the incubation period of eighteen days from date of last exposure. The County Medical Inspector may however after vaccinating them use his own judgment about placing them on parole for eighteen days provided that they be carefully examined daily by a physician during this interval.

School children residing in rural districts upon whom two unsuccessful attempts at vaccination have been made and certified to by a physician, before being admitted to school shall be vaccinated without cost by or in the presence of the County Medical Inspector or a physician deputized by him for the purpose. Following an unsuccessful attempt a special form shall be issued by the County Medical Inspector or his deputy, suggesting the admission of the child to school; such order to be valid for the period of one year only. *Such cases occurring within the corporate limits of a city or borough shall be referred to their respective Boards of Health.* It shall be the duty of the County Medical Inspector, or his deputy when so notified, to examine all school children who, in the opinion of the attending physician, are not in such physical condition as would justify the performance of vaccination and if, in the opinion of the County Medical Inspector, vaccination is inadvisable, a special form shall be issued suggesting the admission of the child to school; such order to be valid for the period of one year only. Such cases occurring within the corporate limits of a city or borough shall be referred to their respective Boards of Health.

Upon the receipt of a report from a Health Officer that Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever), Measles or Mumps has made its appearance in a school, the County Medical Inspector shall have such school closed until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

Whenever it becomes known to the County Medical Inspector that any person or persons suffering from smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever), or Measles have

visited any school he shall have such school closed until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected by the School Directors and shall report the same to the Department of Health at once with the date of such visit.

"Following the report by a Health Officer of the collection and marketing of milk or milk products from premises on which any of the following diseases exist: Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Typhoid Fever or Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever), it shall be the duty of the County Medical Inspector to make an immediate investigation and report his finding to the Department of Health. He shall determine whether the patient is properly isolated and whether all possible precautions against the transmission of infection from the sick room are being observed. *Those engaged in the production of milk (or milk products), or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be disinfected, together with their clothing and they must be required to keep out of the infected house until a certificate of recovery or death has been issued by the physician in charge, and certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.*

Unless such precautions are observed, the County Medical Inspector shall order that the proprietors and their agents shall either discontinue the marketing of milk and milk products or shall arrange for the transfer of the stock to other premises free from the above mentioned diseases."

He shall stop the sale of all milk products from premises infected with Smallpox.

A record of the information given on Forms 36 received from the Health Officer is to be made on Form 61.

The totals of all Forms 36 received, alleged cases of communicable diseases examined and dairy farms inspected with expenses incurred in such work are to be recorded on Form 59. On the reverse side of this Form details of dairy farm inspections and epidemic investigations are to be tabulated. From these sheets which form the permanent record the totals are to be transcribed to the Monthly Report Form 57. It is important that these various details be carefully entered on the memorandum sheets, such a detailed memorandum being found of great value for reference.

Form 36 is to be forwarded to the Department at the end of each week. The monthly report Form 57 is to be sent to the Division of Medical Inspection as soon as practical after the first day of the month and must include all expenses incident to work done in the Division of Medical Inspection during the month just ended; the report Form 57 is required whether work has or has not been performed during the month just ended.

When form 34 is received from the Health Officer signed by the householder, no physician being in attendance, the Inspector will

visit the premises or deputize a physician to make such visit, examine the patient and establish the diagnosis except when whooping cough is so reported.

The Department expects County Medical Inspectors to keep well informed as to the duties of Health Officers. On receipt of advice from the Department that a new Health Officer has been appointed the Inspector will be expected to have said Health Officer visit his office and to give him full instructions in all of his duties.

County Medical Inspectors, when ordering supplies, should use Form 70. This form is kept by the Division as a record of goods shipped. As nearly as possible his needs should be anticipated and orders should be placed on the 1st and 15th of each month. In placing orders it will facilitate the work of the Department if he states clearly the quantity desired, giving the form number and if possible the name of the article.

A list of the supplies that may from time to time be required by County Medical Inspectors follows:—

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|
| Form 1. | Circular—Rules and regulations. | |
| Form 2. | Circular—Typhoid fever—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 3. | Circular—Diphtheria—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 4. | Circular—Scarlet fever—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 5. | Circular—Cerebrospinal meningitis—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 6. | Circular—Measles and German measles—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 7. | Circular—Whoopingcough—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 8. | Circular—Mumps—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 9. | Circular—Smallpox—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 10. | Circular—Chickenpox—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 11. | Circular—Pulmonary tuberculosis—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 14. | Circular—Vaccination—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 16. | Circular—Room Disinfection—Rules to be observed. | |
| Form 17. | Circular—Quarantine, isolation and disinfection. | |
| Form 18. | Circular—Sanitary cleaning. | |
| Form 20. | Save the Babies. | |
| Form 22. | Placard—Typhoid fever. | |
| Form 23. | Placard—Diphtheria. | |
| Form 24. | Placard—Scarlet fever. | |
| Form 25. | Placard—Cerebrospinal meningitis. | |
| Form 26. | Placard—Measles. | |
| Form 26-B. | Placard—German measles. | |
| Form 27. | Placard—Whoopingcough. | |
| Form 28. | Placard—Mumps. | |
| Form 29. | Placard—Smallpox. | |
| Form 30. | Placard—Chickenpox. | |
| Form 31. | Placard—Malarial fever. | } No circulars. |
| Form 32. | Placard—Erysipelas. | |
| Form 33. | Placard—Anthrax. | |
| Form 33-B. | Placard—Glanders. | |
| Form 33-C. | Placard—Yellow fever. | |
| Form 34. | Card—Morbidity Report. | |
| Form 35. | Card—Quarantine permit. | |
| Form 36. | Card—Report of placarding. | |
| Form 37. | Card—H. O. Report of disinfection. | |
| Form 38. | Card—Certificate of Disinfection. | |
| Form 39. | Card—Request for disinfection. | |
| Form 40. | Card—Notice to Sunday Schools. | |
| Form 41. | Card—Notice to Librarian. | |
| Form 42. | Card—Notice to Teachers. | |
| Form 51. | Sheet—Record of Medical Inspection of Schools. | |

- Form 52. Circular—To Medical Inspector of Schools.
- Form 57. Card—Medical Inspector's Monthly Report.
- Form 58. Card—Health Officer's Monthly Report.
- Form 59. Sheet—County Medical Inspector's Daily Memorandum.
- Form 60. Sheet—County Medical Inspector's Quarantine account with Health Officers.
- Form 61. Sheet—Health Officer's Memorandum.
- Form 62. Sheet—Health Officer's Daily Expense Account.
- Form 63. Sheet—Order of Relief.
- Form 79. Card—Supplies required.
- Form 73. Vouchers—White—large—small.
- Form 74. Vouchers—Blue—dispensaries—large—small.
- Form 75. Certificate—New successful vaccination.
- Form 76. Certificate—Former successful vaccination.
- Form 77. Certificate—Smallpox.
- Form 80. Letter Heads—County Medical Inspector.
- Form 95. Book—Blank receipts.
- Form 208. Envelopes—Manila clasp, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- Form 211. Envelopes—Division of Medical Inspection (stamped).
- Form 212. Envelopes—From County Medical Inspector (unstamped).
- Form 213. Envelopes—To Health Officer (stamped).
- Form 220. Envelopes—Manila clasp 9 x 12 inches.
- Laboratory outfit No. 1. (Malaria) Shipping containers.
- Laboratory outfit No. 2. (Widal) Shipping containers.
- Laboratory outfit No. 3. (Sputum) Shipping containers.
- Act 132. Rabies Treatment.
- Act 216. Support of Indigent in Quarantine.
- Act 289. Prohibiting Spitting in Public Places.
- Act 658. To Safeguard Human Life and Health.



DUTIES OF HEALTH OFFICERS.



DUTIES OF HEALTH OFFICERS

The relation of the Health Officer to the Department of Health is that of a Sanitary Agent, whose duties are to placard premises where communicable diseases have been reported by a physician; to establish quarantine in manner and form as prescribed by the regulations of the Department; to furnish the householder with circulars governing the care of diseases reported; to disinfect, raise quarantine and remove placards when instructed by the County Medical Inspector, or the attending physician at the conclusion of the quarantine period as indicated in the circular for the particular disease; and to disinfect premises in which Pneumonia or Tuberculosis has recently existed, when requested by the attending physician or the householder.

His only relation to the physician is to accept his written report on Form 34 that a case of communicable disease exists and his report on Form 39 that a patient has recovered from a communicable disease or has died from its effects. Instructions to be followed by the Health Officer are to be issued by the County Medical Inspector or by the Commissioner of Health and they are to be determined by the Acts of Assembly and the rules and regulations of the Department of Health.

He shall report to the County Medical Inspector failure on the part of physicians to comply with the Act of May 14, 1909, in reporting forthwith cases of communicable disease, or instructions given by physicians to householders which are contrary to the rules and regulations of the Department; neglect, failure or refusal on the part of physicians, undertakers, teachers, principals of schools, sextons, janitors or any other person or persons to comply with the Acts of Assembly relating to public health or to comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Health.

Whenever it becomes known to the Health Officer that any person or persons suffering from Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis or Measles have visited any church, school, theatre, railroad station or other locality or place of public gathering, he shall report the same to the County Medical Inspector, together with the date of such visit and the means of conveyance, giving the name and address of the patient, and the householder with whom he or she resides, and the school attended, designating the school by district number or local name and township.

On receipt of a report of a case of communicable disease Form 34, the Health Officer will make a copy of the data thus reported upon the Health Officer's memorandum sheet, Form 61, add the district number on the upper right-hand corner on the face side, after which the card must be mailed to the Department of Health, Harrisburg, without delay. These cards should be sent in sealed, stamped envelopes.

When the Health Officer learns of cases of mumps, measles, German measles or chickenpox not under the care of an attending physician, he shall visit the premises and after getting the admission of the householder that the disease exists, secure the householder's signature to Form 34, after which he will immediately placard the premises and forward Form 34, with Form 36, to the County Medical Inspector. The County Medical Inspector, or a physician deputized by him, will confirm the diagnosis. The same procedure shall be followed with whooping-cough in securing the householder's signature; with this disease, however, Form 36 only is to be forwarded to the County Medical Inspector and Form 34 is to be forwarded directly to the Department in Harrisburg. The diagnosis of the householder in this disease need not be confirmed by the County Medical Inspector.

Where householders admit the existence of a disease and decline to sign Form 34, and where the Health Officer believes the disease exists and fails to secure admission he will report all of his findings and action to the County Medical Inspector and will follow this officer's advice.

At the expiration of the twenty-one day quarantine period provided for mumps, measles, German measles or chickenpox, the Health Officer will visit the premises and if no new cases have occurred in the dwelling he shall disinfect the rooms occupied by the patients and remove the placard, filling out Form 39, having the householder sign it, after which he will issue certificate of disinfection—Form 38, permitting the admission to school of those who have had the disease. The same procedure is to be followed after the recovery of patients from whooping-cough except that thirty days must elapse after disinfection before those who have had the disease may return to school, *but under no circumstances is disinfection to be performed or quarantine to be raised until the end of the legal quarantine period, even though a certificate of recovery or the request for disinfection has been received from the doctor in attendance before the expiration of such time.*

When cases of contagious or infectious disease occur in a neighborhood, *a doctor being in attendance and the case not being reported*, the Health Officer will secure a report from the householder as outlined for cases where no doctor is in attendance, placard the premises and send the card report Form 34 with a letter giving the name and address of the patient, the disease from which they are suffering, date of onset, township location and name and address of the attend-

ing physician to the County Medical Inspector (exception whooping-cough). With this information should be sent the name of witnesses and such corroborating evidence as can be secured. (No prosecution can be made without these data.)

Following the first visit to the infected premises he will report to the County Medical Inspector what he has done on Form 36.

The date of placarding and the number of Forms 35 issued should be recorded on Form 61, Health Officer's Memorandum Sheet.. This sheet should be kept up to date; it may be called for at any time.

Form 62 provides a convenient method of keeping an account of all forms passing through the Health Officer's hands and of all of his expenditures. It is from this form that the monthly voucher should be made.

The Department under all circumstances expects the Health Officer to do his work in the quickest time possible and with as little cost to the Department as possible. It is always to be remembered that we are using the money provided by the people of the State for this work.

The Health Officer must bear in mind that a monthly report on the card Form 58 is required from him on the first day of each month whether he has or has not done work for the Department during the month just ended. Where the Health Officer has done work for the Department he will send this report Form 58 with the voucher upon which he has made out his bill for the month. In asking that his voucher and this report be in on the first of the month, the Department expects them to be forwarded on that date and it will not permit reports to be delayed and sent to this office near the end of the month. We cannot allow bills to be held back and will return for revision vouchers made out for the work done in several months. When bills are sent in promptly and properly made out, the charges being accurate and fair, payment will be hastened.

In filling out his report, card Form 58, the total number of Forms 33 sent the County Medical Inspector should be the same as the total number of premises placarded. The number of Forms 37 sent the County Medical Inspector should be the same as the number of premises disinfected. One measure of potassium permanganate and one pint of formaldehyde are to be used for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space. These amounts are not to be varied. On the reverse side of the report card the amount paid out for livery hire, postage, phone charges, meals, expressage, freight or other expenses, added together give the total incidental expense which is asked. The number of hours work multiplied by 40, the number of cents paid per hour, gives the amount of the bill for the time consumed at 40 cents per hour. The total incidental expense added to this bill for time gives the total bill for the month. Each question on the card must be answered.

255341

The following diseases require placarding and the placard must be dated and signed by the Health Officer. In addition, quarantine either modified or absolute must be established as set forth in succeeding paragraphs.

Anthrax.
Asiatic Cholera.
Bubonic Plague.
Cerebrospinal Meningitis.
Chickenpox.
Malarial Fever.
Measles.
Mumps.
Relapsing Fever.
Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria.
Erysipelas.
German Measles.
Glanders.
Leprosy.
Smallpox.
Typhoid Fever.
Typhus Fever.
Whoopingcough.
Yellow Fever.

The following diseases require only the forwarding of the morbidity report Form 34 to this office: **THE PREMISES ARE NOT TO BE PLACARDED.** The premises may be disinfected on the request of the attending physician or householder.

Actinomycosis.
Hydrophobia.
Pneumonia (true).
Trachoma.
Tuberculosis.
Epidemic Dysentery.

Puerperal Fever.
Tetanus.
Trichiniasis.
Poliomyelitis.
Uncinariasis.
Pellagra.

The following diseases require placarding and in addition modified quarantine (absolute quarantine upon persistent violation of modified quarantine).

Chickenpox.
Diphtheria.
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever).
German Measles.

Mumps.
Measles.
Relapsing Fever.
Scarlet Fever.
Whoopingcough.

MODIFIED QUARANTINE includes, first, prohibition of entrance and exist as in absolute quarantine except in the case of certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restrictions; second, the placing of a placard as before; third, isolation of patient and attendant; fourth, prohibition of the carrying out of any object or material unless the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected. The adult members of the household are allowed under modified quarantine to continue work provided they at no time come in contact with the patient (or attendant) and that they have a room entirely separated from the patient and those attending the same, in which to make a change of outer clothing and disinfect exposed surfaces.

WAGE EARNERS QUARANTINE PERMIT. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Cerebrospinal Meningitis appear upon the premises, the greatest care must be taken to prevent the carrying of

the infection and such a person shall not be employed in an establishment in which is conducted the production, sale or manufacture of fabrics, wearing apparel, upholstered furniture, bedding, food stuffs, cigars, cigarettes, candy, etc. If so employed they should leave the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having their clothing disinfected and thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery or death of the last patient and the disinfection of the household.

Failure to observe provisions of modified quarantine must be reported in detail, patient's name, address and disease, with name of householder and township address being given. Upon the receipt of such information sent in duplicate to this Department and to the County Medical Inspector, instructions as to the course to be pursued will be issued.

Quarantine permits are required for adult wage earners and must be issued under certain restrictions by the Health Officer in the following diseases.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever).
Diphtheria.
German Measles.
Measles.

Scarlet Fever.
Relapsing Fever.
Mumps.
Chickenpox.

Quarantine permits may be issued to all the adults of the household not affected with the disease in Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Chickenpox.

Where farmers do not desire to leave their premises quarantine permits are not required.

The following diseases require placarding and in addition **ABSOLUTE QUARANTINE**.

Bubonic Plague.
Cholera.
Leprosy.

Smallpox.
Typhus Fever.
Yellow Fever.

ABSOLUTE QUARANTINE includes first, absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from the building or conveyance except by physician, clergyman or officers and attendants authorized by the health authorities, and the placing of guards if necessary to enforce this prohibition; second, the posting of a warning placard which states the name of the disease, in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance; third, the prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance; fourth, provision for conveying the necessities of life under careful restriction to those in quarantine.

Since other diseases requiring absolute quarantine rarely occur in this Commonwealth, when reported, special instructions will be issued by the Department of Health, governing the individual cases.

SMALLPOX. On receiving notice of the existence of a case of smallpox, the Health Officer shall immediately place one or more placards bearing the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the disease exists. He shall see that necessary guards are so placed that none other than the attending physician and those especially authorized by the County Medical Inspector shall either enter or leave the premises, and that no articles whatsoever shall be removed except by and with the consent of the County Medical Inspector, and he shall see that the householder or wage earner is provided with circular Form 9, which sets forth in detail the precautions to be observed in cases of smallpox. He shall fill out Form 36 and send it to the County Medical Inspector.

When maintenance for those in quarantine becomes necessary, the Health Officer shall legally notify the proper poor authorities (Form "Order of Relief"). He shall obtain all possible information with regard to the location of those who have been exposed, reporting the facts to the County Medical Inspector, and if necessary or if so requested, he shall furnish all possible assistance in apprehending or quarantining such persons. It shall also be the duty of the Health Officer to see that quarantine is being observed in accordance with the foregoing instructions. Upon the *written order of the* County Medical Inspector he shall lift quarantine. Under no circumstances however, shall quarantine be lifted prior to a thorough disinfection of persons and premises as directed in Circulars Forms 9 and 17. The Health Officer shall keep the county medical inspector informed of developments as learned from the attending physician. In the event of a death it shall be the duty of the Health Officer to see that the funeral of such person is strictly private and that burial is made within thirty-six (36) hours after death, unless special permission extending the time shall have been granted by the County Medical Inspector.

TYPHOID FEVER. On receiving notice of the existence of a case of Typhoid Fever the Health Officer shall place one or more placards bearing the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the disease appears. He shall see that the householder is provided with the circular, Form 2, (printed in the language of the householder if possible) which sets forth the precautions to be observed. He must fill out Form 36 and send it to the County Medical Inspector. The Health Officer shall see that the following provisions are made for the disinfection and safe disposal of all excreta from the patient. If the disinfected discharges from the sick are deposited in a privy or privy vault it shall be inspected and if this is found to be overflowing or located in a position to receive surface drainage, the householder shall be required to cleanse and disinfect the same (See disinfection of privy vaults and Form 16) and to dig a trench at least 3 feet deep for such discharges, placing in the bottom of it 2 inches of freshly burned, unslaked lime. When the trench becomes filled to within one foot of the surface of

the ground its contents should be covered with 2 inches of freshly burned unslaked lime and then filled with clean soil and another dug. Such a trench should not be dug within 100 feet of a stream, well, pond, spring or body of water or where its contents would be liable to be washed out by surface drainage. The trench should be kept so covered as to keep out rain and flies, and exclude animals.

Where the water supply of the household is obtained from a well, its location and construction should be investigated in view of its possible pollution from surface or subsoil drainage from privy vaults, pigsties or barnyards. In this connection the distance from the above named sources of possible pollution should be considered in connection with the natural slope of the ground and the curbing. Dug wells with defective masonry, inadequate covering, or leaky platforms without drain boards frequently become polluted by drainage either through the walls or from polluted matter deposited on such platforms, special report in all instances being made to the County Medical Inspector.

When typhoid fever appears on any premises from which milk is sold the Health Officer shall *at once report the same by telephone to the County Medical Inspector.*

SCARLET FEVER. On receiving notice (Form 34) of the existence of a case of scarlet fever the Health Officer shall place one or more placards in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises. He shall see that the householder or wage earner is provided with the circular, Form 4 (printed in the language of the householder if possible), which sets forth in detail the precautions to be observed. He must fill out Form 36 and send it to the County Medical Inspector.

The adult members of the household may continue work under certain definite restrictions as detailed under modified quarantine, and should be notified that none except those so authorized shall enter the premises prior to the removal of quarantine. (See school exclusion).

The Health Officer shall lift quarantine under the following conditions: First, in case of recovery, upon a written request from the attending physician stating that desquamation has entirely ceased, provided thirty (30) days have elapsed from the date of onset of the disease. Second, in the event of death or removal of the last case on the premises, provided a period of ten (10) days shall have elapsed from the date of exposure of others in the household, without symptoms of the disease appearing. But under no circumstances shall quarantine be lifted or cards for admission to school be issued prior to a thorough disinfection of persons and premises or within thirty days thereafter for persons who have had the disease as directed in Forms 4 and 17.

In the event of a death the Health Officer shall see that burial takes place within thirty-six (36) hours, and the head of the family shall be warned that the funeral must be strictly private, attended only by the immediate adult relatives of the deceased, the necessary number of adult pall bearers and the officiating clergyman.

When scarlet fever appears on any premises from which milk is sold the Health Officer shall at once report the same by telephone to the County Medical Inspector.

DIPHTHERIA. On receiving notice (Form 34) of the existence of a case of Diphtheria the Health Officer shall place one or more placards in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the disease exists and he shall see that the householder or wage earner is provided with the circular form 3 (printed in the language of the householder if possible) which sets forth in detail the precautions to be observed. He must fill out Form 36 and send it to the County Medical Inspector.

Adult members of the family may continue work under certain definite restrictions as detailed under modified quarantine and should be informed that none except those so authorized shall enter or leave the premises prior to the removal of quarantine. (See school exclusion).

The Health Officer upon the written request of the attending physician shall lift the quarantine under the following conditions: First, expiration of twenty-one (21) days from the date of onset of the disease, or fourteen (14) days, where two negative cultures have been obtained from the diseased area on successive days and antitoxin has been used on all contacts (this short quarantine will rarely obtain in rural districts). Second, or in the event of death or removal of the last case on the premises, provided a period of ten (10) days shall have elapsed from the date of exposure of others in the household, without symptoms of the disease appearing. But under no circumstances shall quarantine be lifted prior to a thorough disinfection of persons and premises as directed in Forms 3 and 17.

In the event of a death he shall see that burial takes place within thirty-six (36) hours, and the Health Officers shall warn the head of the family that the funeral must be strictly private attended only by the immediate adult relatives, the necessary number of adult pall bearers and the officiating clergyman.

When diphtheria appears on any premises from which milk is sold the Health Officer shall at once *report the same at once by telephone or telegraph to the County Medical Inspector.*

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (SPOTTED FEVER).

On receiving notice (Form 34) of the existence of a case of Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever) the Health Officer shall place one or more placards in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises, and shall see that the householder is provided with circular No. 5 which sets forth in detail the precautions to be observed. He must fill out Form 36 and send it to the County Medical Inspector.

Adult members of the family may continue work under certain definite restrictions as detailed under modified quarantine, and should be notified that none except those so authorized shall enter or leave the premises prior to the removal of quarantine. (See School Exclusion).

The Health Officer, upon the written request of the attending physician shall lift quarantine under the following conditions: First, in case of recovery, second in the event of death or removal of the last case on the premises provided a period of seven days shall have elapsed from the date of exposure of others in the household without symptoms of the disease appearing. But under no circumstances shall quarantine be lifted prior to a thorough disinfection of persons and premises as directed in Forms 5 and 17.

In the event of a death the Health Officer shall see that burial takes place within thirty-six (36) hours, and he shall warn the head of the family that the funeral must be strictly private, attended only by the immediate relatives, the necessary number of adult pall bearers and the officiating clergyman.

CHICKENPOX, MEASLES, MUMPS. On receiving notice (Form 34) of the existence of a case of Chickenpox, Measles or Mumps the Health Officer shall place one or more placards bearing the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the disease has appeared.

Modified quarantine is enforced over the premises where these diseases exist. Wage earners and adult members of the household may be given quarantine permits, under the usual restrictions. The Health Officer shall instruct the householder that the children must be kept on their premises during the period of school exclusion. No person suffering from any of the above diseases or living in the same house will be permitted to attend school prior to the expiration of the twenty-one (21) day quarantine period. Provided, however, that any child or person who may have been exposed to any of said diseases owing to an outbreak thereof in the premises in which he or she resides, but who shall not have developed the same, shall be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may after fourteen days from such removal be admitted into any of said schools. Health Officers will give the school authorities such instructions as to school exclusion after the placarding of the premises, and will attend to the necessary disinfection after recovery or death. In the event of a death from any of the above diseases the funeral must be private unless disinfection of the premises be performed prior to the funeral.

WHOOPIING-COUGH. On receiving notice Form 34. of the existence of a case of whooping-cough, the Health Officer shall place one or more placards bearing the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the disease has appeared.

Modified quarantine is enforced over the premises where whooping-cough exists for the purpose of controlling the movement of the individual suffering from the disease. Wage earners and adult members of the household may be given quarantine permits with the usual restrictions. Children of the household not having whooping-cough may continue school attendance during the quarantine period if the child suffering with whooping-cough is isolated and at no time comes in contact with the children attending school. No child suffering from whooping-cough shall be permitted to attend public, private, parochial or Sunday school until thirty days after the physician has reported recovery and the Health Officer has disinfected the premises wherein such disease existed.

PUBLIC, PRIVATE, PAROCHIAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCLUSION.

Following the placarding for Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever), Scarlet Fever (Scarlet Rash), Diphtheria (Diphtheritic Croup or Membraneous Croup), Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox, Smallpox (Variola or Varioloid), or any disease requiring absolute quarantine, it shall be the duty of the Health Officer to ascertain the schools attended by any child from infected premises, and to serve a written notice Form 40 or 42, upon those in charge of such schools, requiring the exclusion of all persons belonging to or residing with the family or residing in the same house in which the person suffering from any of the aforesaid diseases may be located, until a Health Officer's certificate of disinfection is presented stating that all the regulations of the Health Department have been fulfilled. (See instructions given for the various diseases).

LIBRARIES, and Circulating Libraries shall be notified on Form 41 not to grant applications for books from those residing on infected premises.

DESTRUCTION OF BOOKS. School or Public Library books found on premises within which Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Cerebrospinal Fever exists should be burned if not of great value or where it is impossible to disinfect them by the use of steam under pressure on premises where diseases that require absolute quarantine exist such burning is to be performed before the premises are disinfected. Where books cannot be burned they should be strung over a line in the school room to be disinfected.

SCHOOLS, CLOSING OF. When it is reported that Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever), Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox, or Whoopingcough has appeared in a school the Health Officer must immediately report the same to his County Medical Inspector, and the County Medical Inspector will if necessary for the safety of the pupil order the school closed until

the premises have been thoroughly disinfected. Written notice shall be given by the County Medical Inspector to the President, principal or other person in charge of the school, and the Secretary of the School Board in question stating the facts of the case necessitating such action on the part of the School Board and he shall also deliver, or mail, the said official, Department circular which describes in detail the method of disinfection of such building and their contents. *The chemicals and labor are to be supplied by the school authorities.*

NUISANCES. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to report to the Department by letter any alleged nuisances, giving the name of the complainant and where written complaint has been forwarded to him such complaint should accompany his letter, when advice will be issued as to method of procedure.

DAIRIES. When it becomes known to the Health Officer that milk or its products are being marketed from premises upon which cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Typhoid Fever or Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever) exist, it should be his duty to report the same to the County Medical Inspector by telephone at once. The County Medical Inspector will then follow instructions as set forth on page 5.

RABIES. The State Department of Health has nothing to do with quarantine of animals that may have been bitten by mad dog. Rabies in human beings is a reportable but not a quarantinable disease. Representatives of the Department may often render aid as citizens in giving proper advice as to method of procedure when human beings or animals have been bitten by mad dogs. You should always advise that the head of any animal believed to be rabid should be severed from the body as soon as the animal has been killed and shipped in a water tight container to the Laboratory of the State Livestock and Sanitary Board, 39th St. and Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, with a full note as to the actions of the animal prior to its having been killed. In summer the head should be packed in ice.

The Act of May 7, 1907 provides that all persons who may be bitten by dogs or other animals suffering from rabies may apply to the officers of the Poor Districts for aid and it is their duty to provide proper medical attention, including if necessary the Pasteur treatment.

PIGGERIES OR PIGPENS shall not be so constructed or maintained as to permit of the discharge, or drainage of any excrementitious material into a stream or other source of water supply.

CAMPS, CONSTRUCTION CAMPS, PICNIC GROUNDS, ETC. When inspecting lumber, construction, gypsy or other camps, picnic grounds, etc., particularly those located near streams or other sources of water supply, the Health Officer shall note the location and condition of privy vaults, and method used for the disposal of waste.

No person shall install or use on such premises any system of disposal of sewage either by privy vault, cesspool or sewer in such manner as will permit the contents to reach any stream or to come with-

in the reach of domestic animals. They may, however, be connected through sealed conduits with any legally authorized public sewer system.

On premises where the provisions for the reception of excrementitious discharges are obviously insufficient, search should be made for evidence of the commission of petty nuisances. Should such evidence be found, warning signs should be placed where required, and the property owner notified of his responsibility for the acts of his tenants. The property owner should be required to post signs directing visitors to buildings provided for toilet purposes and to place water tight garbage receptacles for the reception of refuse discarded by temporary tenants or visitors. Such refuse and garbage should be removed and destroyed either by burning or by other approved methods of garbage disposal.

The source of water supply on such premises should be investigated particularly as regards the danger of pollution from nuisances.

CREAMERIES. When ordered to inspect Creameries the Health Officer shall observe the location regarding streams or any source of water supply, the drainage and construction of the plant and surrounding buildings. If a piggery is connected with the plant its location and condition should be especially noted.

The source of the water supply, particularly that used in the washing of the butter and of milk utensils, should be carefully noted.

He shall carefully observe the means of disposal of the waste matter, noting the name of any stream into which or into any tributary of which, this effluent is discharged or allowed to flow. The condition of the swill tank should be scrutinized, particularly as to its construction and repair. Search should be made for the existence of overflow pipes leading toward or discharging waste matter into streams or other sources of water supply.

DUMPING GROUNDS. Public dumps shall not be located or maintained in or near closely inhabited neighborhoods and decomposing animal or vegetable matter shall not be left exposed on such premises. Such matter must be destroyed either by burning or by other approved methods of garbage disposal. The owner of the property will be held responsible for the sanitary condition of premises used as a dumping ground.

FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC. Since the enforcement of the law relative to the heating, lighting and the general provisions for the comfort of the employees in such establishments is delegated to the Department of Factory Inspection, the Health Officer will confine his investigation to the following details: Nuisances on the premises; the character, source and possibility of pollution to the water supply used for drinking purposes; and the method of sewage disposal, noting especially the possibility of polluting nearby streams or other sources of water supply.

Upon the completion of such an investigation he should make a report to the Department giving the date of the investigation, the name and Post Office address of the owner, the location of the factory, the nature of the articles manufactured and the number of people employed, with a general report of the findings along the line detailed above.

FERTILIZER WORKS AND GLUE FACTORIES. Fertilizer works and glue factories shall not be erected or maintained in or near a closely inhabited neighborhood excepting at the owner's risk of their being condemned as a public nuisance. In inspecting such plants the Health Officer shall especially note the provision for the disposal of waste products, and the existence of pollution by drainage into adjacent streams, and of offensive odors.

MANURE AND NIGHT SOIL—DISPOSAL OF. Manure or night soil shall not be deposited in close proximity to streams or other sources of water supply or in a location permitting of drainage into such bodies of water. Manure shall not be allowed to collect in such quantities or in such condition as to create a nuisance offensive to the smell. When night soil is used as a fertilizer, it shall be composted or immediately ploughed under.

POOLS OF STAGNANT WATER, ABANDONED CANALS, ETC., from which foul odors arise and those which afford breeding places for mosquitoes, especially when situated near closely inhabited or built up municipalities should be reported to the Department, making mention of the name and Post Office address of the owner of the property. In case drainage is not feasible, the property owners or householders in that vicinity should be informed that mosquitoes may be temporarily destroyed by covering the surface of such stagnant pool or ponds with a thin film of mineral oil. Under ordinary conditions one ounce of the oil is sufficient to properly cover fifteen square feet of water. Permanent relief is best accomplished by filling in by draining or by stocking with sunfish.

SEWERS. In the inspection of sewers the following points should be noted:

Is the sewer public or private? Does it take storm water only, or storm water and sewage, or sewage only? Where does it discharge? Is any nuisance or menace to health caused by said discharge? Is the stream into which the sewage goes used as a source of drinking water for man or beast, either in the vicinity, or at a remote distance? Are the buildings connected with the sewer dwellings only, or dwellings and manufactories? If manufactories, of what nature are they? Submit a sketch of the sewer and describe its use, and the extent of its use. Ascertain the conditions of the sewer, whether it is well ventilated and properly flushed and adequate for the purpose for which it was built, and state the size and construction. Give the name of the owner or owners if it is a private sewer.

Report immediately all sewers being built or extensions of existing systems. Ascertain how sewage and slop water are disposed of by every property in your district, and report to the Department of Health.

WATER WORKS. It is provided by law that no public or private corporation or municipality supplying water to the public, shall extend its water works or introduce new sources of supply, or build dams, reservoirs, etc., without receiving the approval of the Commissioner of Health. Report immediately all extensions and improvements of such systems in the district. Describe each system of water works, report the source of supply, and whether the water is furnished to the public filtered or unfiltered.

NOTE—It is illegal for any sewer to be laid or water works to be constructed or any extension of existing sewers or water works to be built without approval by the Commissioner of Health.

UNBURIED DEAD ANIMALS—DISPOSAL OF. Owners of dead animals left unburied, thereby creating nuisances, and those left in streams or in locations permitting of drainage into any stream or other source of water supply, shall be notified to remove such animals to a distance of over one hundred feet from such stream or other source of water supply and bury the same with every part at least eighteen (18) inches beneath the surface of the ground, which should be so protected that the carcass will not be dug out, or exposed by dogs or other animals. Upon the failure of the owner of such an animal to comply with said order within forty-eight (48) hours, the Health Officer shall, with the approval of the Commissioner of Health, cause the arrest of the owner of such unburied animal. When any domestic animal dies or is killed while affected with an infectious, contagious, or parasitic disease adjudged by the State Livestock Sanitary Board to be of a dangerous or virulent character, particularly such diseases as Anthrax, Blackquarter, Hog Cholera, Swine Plague, Rabies or Glanders, the owner of such animal is required by law to destroy or dispose of the carcass and its parts in a sanitary manner within twenty-four (24) hours after notification of its presence. Neglect on the part of the owner to properly dispose of such unburied animals should be reported to the State Livestock Sanitary Board at once.

WATER POLLUTION. In the examination of the waters of the State for sources of contamination, the Health Officer should note their location relative to the possibility of pollution by drainage from barn and chicken yards, creameries, dead animals, overflowing or overhanging privies, piggeries and pigpens, accumulation of decayed animal or vegetable matter, sewers, either municipal or private, and by industrial waste injurious to the health of man.

Where evidence of pollution from any source whatsoever, is discovered, he shall render a detailed report of the same to the Department. The report shall include the full name and Post Office address of the agent, owner or occupier, the location of the premises and the

name of the stream or of the stream of which any polluted brooks, rivulet or spring may be a tributary, together with any other incidental information brought to his notice.

COLLECTING WATER SAMPLES. Where water supplies are believed to be polluted a careful description of the well or spring, with a sketch indicating the location of sources of pollution, grades and a note as to the possibility of sewage or surface water entering the supply should be forwarded to the Department. When ordered to do so, Health Officers will collect samples of such waters in sterilized bottles shipped from the Department's Laboratories for each such collection. The circular of instruction accompanying the shipping container should be studied with care before collecting the sample and the advice given therein should be followed in every detail in collecting such samples.

DISINFECTION OF WELLS, SPRINGS, CISTERNS, ETC. The water of any suspicious supply should be ordered to be boiled for 20 minutes before using and the conditions reported to the Department of Health. If any source of pollution is discovered by the Health Officer the use of the water should be discontinued until the source of pollution is removed and the supply disinfected.

The cheapest and best disinfectant for the purpose is freshly burned, unslaked lime. For the ordinary well, one-half barrel of lime should be emptied into the same and the walls above the water level thoroughly scrubbed with the resulting milk of lime by means of a stiff brush. The well should then be pumped dry, allowed to refill and a like amount of lime added. It should then be permitted to stand for twenty-four hours and then successively exhausted and allowed to refill until the lime can no longer be detected in the water. The water is thus purified and should be drawn through the pipes and fixtures until they are thoroughly washed out. In the case of spring or cisterns an adequate amount of lime should be used, and their sides and bottoms should be thoroughly cleaned. *The lime and labor are to be supplied by the householder or owner.*

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES, PRIVY VAULTS AND URINALS. Privy vaults should be disinfected by the use of freshly burned, unslaked lime. The lime should be added to the amount of one-fourth of the contents of the vault and the contents thoroughly stirred.

Box vaults or earth closets may be kept dry and free from odor by the frequent use of lime or ashes.

CHEMICALS FOR FAMILIES IN QUARANTINE. Chemicals for disinfecting clothing and excreta and for the disinfection of the hands of the nurse or attendant may be furnished by the Health Officer in emergencies to supply the family, until such time as purchases can be made. Where the families are indigent because of quarantine and Orders of Relief have been made out, the needed chemicals may be furnished throughout the quarantine period.

URINALS. When necessary, urinals may be disinfected by flushing with a solution made in the proportion of six (6) ounces of a saturated solution of formaldehyde to the gallon of hot water.

ROOM DISINFECTION. Before raising quarantine, the patient and nurse should each be given an antiseptic bath, under the instructions of the attending physician. A mixture made in the proportion of four (4) Bichloride of Mercury tablets to the gallon of hot water (about 1-2000) makes a desirable solution for this purpose. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

The Health Officer having charge of the disinfection of a room or rooms should wear the hood and gown furnished by the Department and a pair of high, well fitting rubbers. The entire uniform may be removed and left in the last room to be disinfected just prior to its closure, or they should be sprinkled with at least two ounces of the official solution of Formaldehyde (U. S. P.), rolled in a compact bundle and placed within a convenient canvas or leather bag which should be used for this purpose only.

When a room that has been occupied by the patient is vacated it should be hermetically sealed with strips of gummed paper, furnished by the Department, or strips of paper smeared with flour paste, closing flues, chimney places and all visible cracks and crevices about walls and windows. Beds should be opened up, mattresses stood on end, closets, bureau drawers, trunks, etc., opened and their contents spread about the room. Fabrics, especially carpets, bed and body clothing fully unfolded, should be suspended upon chairs, clothes-lines, bedsteads, etc., thereby exposing them to the fumes of formaldehyde gas. In using formaldehyde gas for disinfection, the air of the room should be both warm and moist. The latter may be accomplished by sprinkling the floor or by suspending wet sheets about the room.

In disinfecting premises where several rooms are to receive attention the officer will use both containers. A room having been prepared for disinfection as outlined in the circular on room disinfection, he will start the disinfection and close and seal the room. The second room should then be prepared and disinfection started, the room being closed and sealed. The third room should then be prepared, at the end of one hour the door of the first room may be opened sufficiently to allow him to reach in and take out the container, which should have been placed quite near the door. In reaching into the room to secure this container he must be careful not to breathe as the vapor of formaldehyde is very irritating. The container should be removed as quickly as possible, the door closed and re-sealed. The disinfection being started in the third room, the fourth room can be prepared and the container from the second room used in the fourth as outlined for the previous room started, and he should at the end of one hour remove the container, taking it home with him, re-seal the doors, instructing the householder to open the rooms five hours later.

The residue left in the container should be thrown into the privy or sewer.

Form 18: A circular outlining a thorough method of sanitary cleaning, is to be handed each householder as soon as disinfection has been completed.

REMOVAL OF PLACARDS. Upon the completion of the disinfection of persons and premises as required for the various communicable diseases, the placard or placards on the premises should be removed by the Health Officer by soaking with warm water, otherwise, paints may be damaged:

When placards are removed by persons not authorized by the Department of Health the Health Officer must send such information as he can secure, with corroborative evidence necessary for the conviction of the offender, to the Department.

A permanent record of the information given on Forms 34 and 39 with action taken and expense incurred in each case should be recorded on the reverse side of the Health Officer's Memorandum Sheet, Form 59, the totals of such entries for a single day being recorded on the face side of the sheet, and the items being enumerated under the proper headings for the date on which they were performed.

The totals of these various columns being transferred to Form No. 58, the monthly report card, a summary of the work constitutes the report for the month as required at this office. Each and every item must be carefully recorded and the totals accurately transferred to the card. The various expenses for livery hire, (whether the Officer's own team or otherwise), postage, meals, freight, etc., should, equal, when added, the total incidental expenses, which, when added to the bill for time at 40c per hour should equal the total bill for the month.

In making charges for services the actual number of hours consumed, and miles traveled must be indicated.

Health Officers, when ordering supplies, should use Form 70. This form is kept by the Division as a record of goods shipped. As nearly as possible, and for the sake of economy in shipment their needs should be anticipated and orders should be placed on the 1st and 15th of each month. *In placing orders it will facilitate the work of the Department if they state clearly the quantity desired, giving the Form number and if possible the name of each article.*

A list of the supplies that may from time to time be required by Health Officers follows:

- Form 1. Circular—Rules and regulations.
- Form 2. Circular—Typhoid fever—Rules to be observed.
- Form 3. Circular—Diphtheria—Rules to be observed.
- Form 4. Circular—Scarlet Fever—Rules to be observed.
- Form 5. Circular—Cerebrospinal Meningitis. Rules to be observed.
- Form 6. Circular—Measles and German measles. Rules to be observed.
- Form 7. Circular—Whooping Cough. Rules to be observed.
- Form 8. Circular—Mumps—Rules to be observed.
- Form 9. Circular—Smallpox—Rules to be observed.
- Form 10. Circular—Chickenpox. Rules to be observed.

- Form 11. Circular—Pulmonary tuberculosis. Rules to be observed.
- Form 14. Circular—Vaccination. Rules to be observed.
- Form 16. Circular—Rules and Room disinfection. Rules to be observed.
- Form 17. Circular—Quarantine and Isolation disinfection.
- Form 18. Circular—Sanitary cleaning.
- Form 22. Placard—Typhoid fever.
- Form 23. Placard—Diphtheria.
- Form 24. Placard—Scarlet fever.
- Form 25. Placard—Cerebrospinal meningitis.
- Form 26. Placard—Measles.
- Form 26-B. Placard—German measles.
- Form 27. Placard—Whoopingcough.
- Form 28. Placard—Mumps.
- Form 29. Placard—Smallpox.
- Form 30. Placard—Chickenpox.
- Form 31. Placard—Malarial fever.
- Form 32. Placard—Erysipelas.
- Form 33. Placard—Glanders.
- Form 33-B. Placard—Anthrax.
- Form 33-C. Placard—Yellow fever.
- Form 34. Card—Physician's Morbidity report.
- Form 35. Card—Quarantine permit.
- Form 36. Card—Report of Placarding.
- Form 37. Card—Report of disinfection.
- Form 38. Card—Certificate of disinfection.
- Form 39. Card—Request for disinfection.
- Form 40. Card—Notice to Sunday Schools.
- Form 41. Card—Notice to librarian.
- Form 42. Card—Notice to teachers.
- Form 58. Card—Health Officer's Monthly Report.
- Form 61. Sheet—Health Officer's Memorandum.
- Form 62. Sheet—Health Officer's Daily Expense Account.
- Form 63. Sheet—Order of Relief.
- Form 70. Card—Supplies required.
- Form 73. Vouchers—large—small.
- Form 81. Letter Heads—Health Officers.
- Form 95. Book—Blank receipts.
- Form 208. Envelopes—For 5 x 8 cards.
- Form 211. Envelopes—Division of Medical Inspection (stamped).
- Form 214. Envelopes—To Pennsylvania Department of Health (stamped).
- Form 215. Envelopes—To County Medical Inspector (stamped).
- Act 132. Rabies Treatment.
- Act 216. Support of Indigent in Quarantine.
- Act 289. Prohibiting Spitting in Public Places.
- Act 658. To Safeguard Human Life and Health.
- Stamp and pad.

No. 658.

AN ACT

To safeguard human life and health throughout the Commonwealth, by providing regulations for the control of certain communicable diseases and the prevention of infection therefrom and prescribing penalties for the violation of said regulations.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That every physician, practicing in any portion of this Commonwealth, who shall treat or examine any person suffering from, or afflicted with, actinomycosis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup,* membranous croup, putrid sore throat), epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), rabies (hydrophobia), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pneumonia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), small-pox (variola, varioloid), tetanus, trachoma, trichiniasis, tuberculosis in any form, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping-cough, or yellow fever, shall, if said case shall be located in a township of the first class, a borough, or a city forthwith make a report in writing to the health authorities of said township, city, or borough; and, if said case shall be located in a township of the second class, or a city, borough, or township of the first class not having a board of health or body acting as such, to the State Department of Health; upon blanks supplied for that purpose, in which report he shall, over his or her own signature, state the name of the disease, and the name, age, sex, color, nativity, and occupation, if any, of the person suffering therefrom, together with the street and house number of the premises in which said person may be located, or otherwise sufficiently designate the same, the date of the onset of the disease, the name and occupation of the householder in whose family the disease may have occurred, the number of children in said household attending school and the name or names of the school or schools so attended,

Public health.

Duty of physicians.

Diseases which must be reported

Details of report.

together with such other information relating to said case as may be required by said health authorities and the State Department of Health.

Duty of health
authorities.

Section 2. Upon receipt by the health authorities of any township of the first class, borough, or city, or by the State Department of Health, of a report of the existence of a case of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping-cough or yellow fever, the said health authorities, or the State Department of Health, as the case may be, shall quarantine or cause to be quarantined the premises in which such disease exists, and any person or persons who has or have been exposed thereto, in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations both of said health authorities and the State Department of Health; and shall post or cause to be posted in a conspicuous place or places, upon the premises in which said disease may be located, a placard or placards upon which shall be printed in conspicuous letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said house or premises is suffering, with the warning that the said premises are quarantined, and shall so remain until the quarantine is removed by said health authorities or the State Department of Health, and sitting for the requirements of this act, and the rules and regulations of said health authorities and those of the State Department of Health relative to said quarantine, and the penalties prescribed by law for violation of said requirements, rules, and regulations: Provided, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as "smallpox," and that diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, and putrid sore throat shall be placarded as "diphtheria," and that scarlatina and scarlet rash shall be placarded as "scarlet fever," and said placard or placards shall remain in place until the expiration of such time as may be determined by said health authorities or the State Department of Health, and shall be removed by a health officer after the restrictions prescribed by the rules and regulations of such health authorities and those of the State

Quarantine.

Placards.

Contents of placards.

Proviso.

Duration of placarding.

Department of Health, regarding the destruction and disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, and other articles which have been exposed to infection, and the disinfection of the house, premises, and persons, have been fully complied with: Provided further, That in addition to the placarding aforesaid, said health authorities may, for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations, place a guard or guards over said house or premises.

Proviso.

Guards.

Section 3. No child, or other person suffering from anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), Asiatic cholera, smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, or leprosy, or residing in the same premises with any person suffering from any of said diseases, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the release, by reason of the recovery or death, of the person last afflicted in said premises, or his or her removal to a hospital, the removal of quarantine, and the thorough disinfection of the premises.

Communicable diseases.

Exclusion from school.

Section 4. No child, or other person, suffering from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from such schools; such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the removal of quarantine and the disinfection of the premises wherein such child or other person shall reside; and no child, or other person, residing in the same premises with any person suffering from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said

Scarlet fever.

Exclusion from school.

Other inmates of premises.

Exclusion.

schools, until the expiration of the quarantine period for the last person in the said premises so afflicted; provided the person or persons so afflicted has or have been properly isolated during the quarantine period; otherwise, such exclusion to continue for a period of ten days following the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises, by reason of the recovery, death or removal to a hospital of the person last afflicted in said premises: Provided, however, That any child or person who is immune from scarlet fever, by virtue of a former attack—[his fact being attested by the attending physician—may, on an outbreak of the said disease in the premises in which he or she resides, be allowed after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may, from and after ten days from such removal, be admitted into any of the said schools.

Proviso.
Immunes.

Diphtheria.

Exclusion.

Section 5. No child, or other person, suffering from diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, or putrid sore throat) or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue for a quarantine period of twenty-one (21) days from the date of onset of the disease in the last person so afflicted; or for a period of fourteen days from the date of onset of the disease in the person last so afflicted, provided that antitoxin has been used for the treatment of the person or persons so afflicted, and for the immunizing of the inmates of the premises not so afflicted: And further provided, That two negative bacteriological cultures have been secured from the diseased area of the person last so afflicted, on two successive days; said children or persons may, in either event, thereafter, upon the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises, be immediately readmitted to any of said schools.

Proviso.
Cultures.

Measles.

Exclusion.

Section 6. No child, or other person, suffering from measles, German measles, chicken-pox, or mumps, or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom, shall be permitted to attend any public,

private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of all public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue during a quarantine period of twenty-one days, and until the said quarantine is removed and the premises disinfected: Provided, however, That any child or person who may have been exposed to any of said diseases, owing to an outbreak thereof in the premises in which he or she resides, but who shall not have developed the same, shall be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may, after fourteen days from such removal, be admitted into any of said schools.

Proviso.

Section 7. No child, or other person, suffering from whooping-cough or erysipelas shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools, for a period of thirty days following the removal of the quarantine on the premises wherein such children or persons reside, respectively, and the disinfection of the premises, and of the person or persons suffering from said disease.

Whooping-cough
or erysipelas.

Exclusion.

Section 8. No child, or other person, excluded from any school by the provisions of this act, shall be readmitted thereto unless he or she, or some person on his or her behalf, shall furnish to the principal, superintendent, or teacher, or other person in charge of said school, a certificate setting forth that the conditions for such readmission prescribed by this act have been complied with; which certificate shall be signed by a person to be designated for that purpose, in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, by the health authorities thereof, exclusively; and in townships of the second class, and in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the State Department of Health; and the registry of all public, private, parochial, Sunday, and other schools shall exhibit

Readmission to
school.

Certificate.

Registration of
pupils and persons.

Inspection of
register.

Blank reports and
certificates.

Daily reports by
health authorities.

By the Depart-
ment of Health.

Fumigation and
disinfection.

Destruction of
bedding, clothing,
etc.

Hired vehicles
and public con-
veyances.

the names and residences of all children and persons excluded therefrom or readmitted thereto, agreeably to the provisions of this or any other act of Assembly; and said registry shall be open, at all times, to the inspection of the city, borough, or township authorities and the State Department of Health, and their respective officers and agents.

Section 9. Blanks whereon to make the reports and certificates required by this act shall be supplied, in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, by the health authorities thereof, respectively; and in townships of the second class, and in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the State Department of Health.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the health authorities of cities, boroughs and townships of the first class, respectively, to furnish daily, by mail or otherwise, to principals, superintendents, teachers, and other persons, in charge of public, private, parochial, Sunday and other schools, a printed or written bulletin containing the name, location, and disease of all persons suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in sections three, four, five, six, and seven of this act, upon receipt by them of reports of such cases from physicians, as required by section one of this act; and such bulletin shall be daily furnished to such persons in charge of such schools in townships of the second class, and in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the State Department of Health.

Section 11. Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by the recovery or death, of any person or persons who has or have suffered from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, all premises which have been occupied by the said person or persons while suffering from any of the said diseases shall be fumigated and disinfected, and bedding, clothing, or other infected articles shall be disinfected or destroyed, at such time and in such manner as may be authorized and required by the health authorities.

Section 12. No person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, nor any one who has charge of the person so suffering, shall enter any hired vehicle or other public conveyance, or permit any one in his or her charge who is suffering

therefrom to enter such vehicle, without previously notifying the owner or driver thereof that he or she, or the person in his or her charge, is so suffering; and the owner or driver of such vehicle shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance, under the direction of the health authorities, after it has, with the knowledge of such owner or driver, conveyed any such sufferer.

Disinfection.

Section 13. No person suffering from anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid soar throat), German measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhus fever, yellow fever, or whooping-cough, shall wilfully expose himself or herself in any street or public place or public conveyance, nor shall any person in charge of any one so suffering thus expose the sufferer.

Exposure in public places.

Section 14. No person shall, without previous disinfection, give, lend, sell, transmit, or expose any bedding, clothing, rags or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any of the diseases mentioned in section one of this act: Provided, That such restriction shall not apply to the transmission of articles, with proper precaution, for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

Use of infected bedding, clothing, etc.

Proviso.

Section 15. No person shall let any room, house, or part of a house, in which there has been a person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, without having such room, house, or part of a house, and all articles therein, previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the health authorities. The keeping of a hotel, boarding-house or apartment-house shall be deemed as letting a part of a house to any person who shall be admitted, as a guest, into such hotel, boarding-house, or apartment-house.

Renting or letting of room, house, etc.

Hotels, boarding-houses, etc.

Section 16. The health authorities of the several townships, boroughs, and cities of this Commonwealth may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to, establish additional rules and regulations regarding the isolation and quarantine of persons who may be suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, and for the destruction, disinfection, and fumigation of bedding, clothing, or other infected articles, and for the disinfection and

Rules and regulations may be established by health authorities.

fumigation of houses and premises, and for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, as they may in good faith declare the public safety and health demand; which rules and regulations they may, from time to time, alter or amend, but in no instance shall such rules abridge in any way the provisions of this act or the regulations of the State Department of Health.

Burial preparations.

Section 17. In the preparation for burial of the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, glanders (farcy), bubonic plague, smallpox (variola, varioloid), yellow fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), relapsing fever, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), tetanus, or leprosy, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or person acting as such, to thoroughly disinfect and place such body within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within six hours after being first called upon to take charge of the same, provided said call is made between the hours of five ante meridian and eleven post meridian; otherwise, such body shall be so placed in such coffin, or casket, within twelve hours; the coffin, or casket, then to be closed tightly, and not again opened unless permission be granted by the health authorities, for special and satisfactory cause shown.

Duty of undertaker.

Disinfection.

Interment.

Section 18. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than thirty-six hours after death, unless special permission be granted by the health authorities extending the time during which said body shall remain unburied, for special and satisfactory cause shown. The undertaker, or person acting as such, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

Funeral services.

Section 19. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act shall be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased, who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine restrictions, and the necessary number of adult pall-bearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death.

Private.

Section 20. The body of a person, who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act, shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or public building, for the holding of funeral services. The undertaker, or person acting as such, and the sexton, janitor, or other person having control of such church, chapel, public hall, or public building, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

Body shall not be taken to public building.

Section 21. No undertaker, or person acting as such, at the funeral or burial of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act, shall furnish or provide for such funeral or burial more than the necessary number of conveyances for such adult relatives as are mentioned in section nineteen of this act, and pall-bearers; and all such conveyances shall be fumigated and disinfected, at such time and in such manner as may be directed and required by the health authorities.

Conveyances at funeral.

Disinfection.

Section 22. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act shall not be conveyed from any dwelling, or other building or place, to any cemetery or other point or place, except in a hearse, or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying corpses only, or in such vehicles as shall be satisfactory to the health authorities, and under such regulations as they may in any case adopt. The undertaker, or person acting as such, having charge of the funeral or transportation of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

Vehicle to be used.

Section 23. The health authorities of the several cities, boroughs, and township of the first class, shall, at the end of each week, and for the fraction of each week occurring at the end of each month, report to the State Department of Health, upon blanks supplied for that purpose, a list of all cases of communicable diseases mentioned in section one of this act, which have been reported to them during said period; which report shall contain the name of each person suffering therefrom, respectively, and his or her age, sex, color, and nativity, together with the name of the disease and the date of the onset thereof; and in the event of no reports of any of said diseases having been received by the aforesaid health authorities, respectively, during any said period, that fact shall be reported to the State

Weekly reports to Department.

Details.

Department of Health. All superintendents and other persons in charge of asylums, hospitals, or other institutions, located in townships of the second class, shall, at the end of each week, and portion of a week occurring at the end of each month, report to the State Department of Health, on blanks to be supplied for that purpose, a list of the inmates of such institutions, respectively, who may have suffered from any of the diseases enumerated in section one of this act, together with the above-mentioned data relative to each inmate, with the date of his or her admission to the institution, and the name of the city, borough, or township from which he or she was admitted.

Townships of the second class.

Reports.

Removal, defacement, etc., of placards.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up, or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough, or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty.

Violation of quarantine regulations.

Interference with authorities.

Penalty.

Any physician, undertaker, teacher of a public school, principal of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, or any other person or persons, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who

shall violate, any of the provisions of this act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty (\$20) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Violations of, or failure to observe provisions of this act.

Penalty.

Section 25. Section one (except the enacting clause thereof) and sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities of this Commonwealth," approved June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and all other acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Portions of act of June 18, 1895, cited for repeal.

Repeal.

Approved—The 14th day of May, A. D. 1909.

EDWIN S. STUART.

No. 216.

AN ACT

Providing that whenever any head of a family, or a person, shall be quarantined by any authority, because of any infectious or contagious disease, and by reason of such quarantine such person becomes unable to pay the expense of maintenance and treatment of his family or himself during the period of quarantine, he shall be considered a "poor person" or a "needy and indigent poor" person, within the meaning of the poor laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any head of a family, or a person, shall be quarantined by any authority, because of any infectious or contagious disease, and by reason of such quarantine such person becomes unable to pay the expense of the maintenance and treatment of his family or himself during the period of quarantine, he shall be considered a

"poor person" or a "needy and indigent poor" person within the meaning of the poor laws of this Commonwealth.

Approved—The 28th day of May, A. D. 1907.

EDWIN S. STUART.

No. 132.

AN ACT

To amend section one of "An act providing for necessary medical attention to needy persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia," approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, so as to include all persons who may apply for aid, and providing that the cost of such medical attention shall be paid by the several poor-districts within this Commonwealth.

Poor-districts.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of "An act providing for necessary medical attention to persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia," approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, which reads as follows:—

Hydrophobia.

Section 1, act of March 31, 1905, cited for amendment.

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in each and every county of this Commonwealth it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the several poor-districts, in such counties, to provide all *needy* persons, in their said several districts, who may be bitten by dogs suffering from hydrophobia, or rabies, with the proper medical attention to prevent the development of the disease in the person or persons so bitten, which medical attention may include the treatment known as the Pasteur treatment," be altered and amended so as to read as follows:—

Medical attention.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in each and every county of this Commonwealth it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the several poor-districts, in such counties, at the expense of such poor-districts, respectively, *to provide all persons who may apply for aid* in their said several districts, who may be bitten by dogs or *other animals* suffering from hydrophobia, or rabies, with the proper medical attention to prevent the development of the disease in the person or persons so bitten, which medical attention may include the treatment known as the Pasteur treatment.

Approved—The 7th day of May, A. D. 1907.

EDWIN S. STUART.

No. 289.

AN ACT

For the further protection of the public health by prohibiting spitting in public places; providing penalties for violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to spit on any public walk, public wharf or landing, or on the floor, platform, stairway, or elevator, or covering used thereon, of any railroad or railway station, or other building to which the public has access; or on the floor or platform or steps, or any covering used thereon, of any railroad or railway car, or other vehicle, conveyance, or common carrier used for the transportation of the public.

Public health.

Spitting in public places.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of owners of all such buildings, cars, or other vehicles, conveyances, or common carriers, used for transportation of the public in this Commonwealth, or the officers in control thereof, to post and keep posted, in prominent places, conspicuously lettered signs warning the public against violating the provisions of this act, and calling attention to the penalty for such violation. Where spitting receptacles are provided for the convenience of the public, in buildings, and cars and other vehicles, that are open and in use daily by the public, such receptacles shall be cleansed and disinfected daily; and in buildings, cars, and other vehicles, that are not open or used daily, the said receptacles shall be cleansed and disinfected immediately after each day that such buildings, cars, and other vehicles are used by the public.

Duty of owners.

Signs.

Receptacles.

Cleansing of.

Section 3. Any person violating the provisions of section one of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before a justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate of the county wherein such offense is committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs; such fine to be paid into the treasury of the municipality in which the violation is committed; or, if committed upon a train or car, into the

Violations of section one.

Fine.

Non- payment.
Penalty.

treasury of the municipality or township in which the offender is tried and convicted. In default of payment of such fine and costs, the offender shall be sentenced to be confined in the proper county jail for a period of not less than one day, nor more than five days.

Violations of
section two.

Section 4. Any person or persons, firm or corporation, violating the provisions of section two of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before a justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate of the county wherein such offense is committed, be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

Fine.

Arrests.

Section 5. Any constable, or other person authorized by law to make arrests, is hereby empowered to arrest persons violating the provisions of section one of this act on trains or cars in motion or in transit, and to take such offenders before the nearest justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate, either at the place where the offense is committed or at the next regular stopping place of the train or car; and such justices of the peace, alderman, and magistrates are hereby given jurisdiction in such cases.

Jurisdiction of
justices, etc.

Approved—The 11th day of May, A. D. 1909.

EDWIN S. STUART.

AN ACT

For the prevention of blindness, imposing a duty upon all midwives, nurses or other persons having the care of infants, and also upon the health officer, and fixing a penalty for neglect thereof.

Preamble No. 1.

Whereas, Statistics compiled in this country and Europe demonstrated that fully twenty-five per centum of the blind owe their affliction to an inflammation of the conjunctive appearing a few days after birth;

Preamble No. 2.

And whereas, Experience has proved that the inflammation can be cured and the eyesight saved in the majority of cases if treatment be instituted at an early stage of the disease;

Preamble No. 3.

And whereas, Destruction of the eyes and blindness are usually the result of delay of treatment.

Duties of mid-
wives and nurses.
Report to health
officer.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, it

shall be the duty of the midwife or nurse, or other persons having the care of such infant, to report in writing, within six hours after the discovery thereof, to the health officer or legally qualified practitioner of the city, town or district in which the mother of the child resides, the fact that such inflammation or swelling or redness exists.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of said health officer, immediately upon receipt of said written report, to notify the parents or the person having charge of said infant of the danger to the eye or eyes of said infant by reason of said condition from neglect of proper treatment of the same, and he shall also enclose to them directions for the proper treatment thereof.

Duty of health officer.

Section 3. Every health officer shall furnish a copy of this act to each person who is known to him to act as midwife or nurse in the city or town for which such health officer is appointed, and the Secretary of State shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed and supply the same to such health officer on application.

Copy of act to be furnished midwives, etc.

Section 4. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punishable by fine not to exceed two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both.

Penalty.

Approved—The 26th day of June, A. D. 1895.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



VACCINATION.

SECTIONS 12 AND 21 OF ACT OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1895.

Principals of schools must refuse admission of children except on certificate showing that child has been vaccinated or has had smallpox.

Section 12. All principals or other persons in charge of schools as aforesaid* are hereby required to refuse the admission of any child to the schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a physician, setting forth that such child has been successfully vaccinated, or that it has previously had smallpox.

Penalty for violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Section 21. Any physician, undertaker, principal of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, head of a family or any other person or persons named in this act, who shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate any of the provisions or requirements of this act, shall for every such offense upon conviction thereof before any mayor, burgess, alderman, police magistrate, or justice of the peace of the municipality in which said offense was committed, be liable to a fine or penalty therefor of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, which said fines or penalties shall be paid into the treasury of said municipality, and in default of payment thereof, such person or persons so convicted shall undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period not exceeding sixty days. (P. L. 1895. PP 207 and 208.)

Fine to be paid into treasury of municipality.

Imprisonment.

*Public, private, parochial, Sunday or other schools.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



RULES AND REGULATIONS AND SECTIONS OF ACTS TO BE OBSERVED
IN SAFEGUARDING HUMAN LIFE AND HEALTH.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Reporting. Section 1 of the Act of May 14, 1909 reads as follows: Be it enacted, etc., That every physician, practicing in any portion of this Commonwealth, who shall treat or examine any person suffering from, or afflicted with, actinomycosis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), rabies (hydrophobia), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pneumonia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), tetanus, trachoma, trichiniasis, tuberculosis in any form, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, or yellow fever, shall, if said case shall be located in a township of the first class, a borough, or a city forthwith make a report in writing to the health authorities of said township, city, or borough; and, if said case shall be located in a township of the second class, or a city, borough, or township of the first class not having a board of health or body acting as such, to the State Department of Health; upon blanks supplied for that purpose, in which report he shall, over his or her own signature, state the name of the disease, and the name, age, sex, color, nativity, and occupation, if any, of the person suffering therefrom, together with the street and house number of the premises in

which said person may be located, or otherwise sufficiently designate the same, the date of the onset of the disease, the name and occupation of the householder in whose family the disease may have occurred, the number of children in said household attending school and the name or names of the school or schools so attended, together with such other information relating to said case as may be required by said health authorities and the State Department of Health.

RULE AND REGULATION IN REGARD TO REPORTING ADDITIONAL DISEASES.

That all physicians practicing within the limits of the State shall make an immediate report of each and every case of *uncinaria duodenalis* (hook worm), and pellagra and anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) occurring in their practice in the same manner that other communicable diseases are now by law and by Rule and Regulation of the State Department of Health reported to the health authorities.

Adopted by Advisory Board Jan. 5, 1910.

Quarantine. Section 2 of the Act of May 14, 1909, reads as follows: Upon receipt by the health authorities of any township of the first class, borough, or city, or by the State Department of Health, of a report of the existence of a case of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping-cough or yellow fever, the said health authorities, or the State Department of Health, as the case may be, shall quarantine or cause to be quarantined the premises in which such disease exists, and any person or persons who has or have been exposed thereto, in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations both of said health authorities and the State Department of Health; and shall post or cause to be posted in a conspicuous place or places, upon the premises in which said disease may be located, a placard or placards upon which shall be printed in conspicuous letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said house or premises is suffering, with the warning that the said premises are quarantined, and shall so remain until the quarantine is removed by said health authorities or the State Department of Health, and sitting for the requirements of this act, and the rules and regulations of said health authorities and those of

the State Department of Health relative to said quarantine, and the penalties prescribed by law for violation of said requirements, rules, and regulations: Provided, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as "smallpox," and that diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, and putrid sore throat shall be placarded as "diphtheria," and that scarlatina and scarlet rash shall be placarded as "scarlet fever," and said placard or placards shall remain in place until the expiration of such time as may be determined by said health authorities or the State Department of Health, and shall be removed by a health officer after the restrictions prescribed by the rules and regulations of such health authorities and those of the State Department of Health, regarding the destruction and disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, and other articles which have been exposed to infection, and the disinfection of the house, premises, and persons, have been fully complied with: Provided, further, That in addition to the placarding aforesaid, said health authorities may, for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations, place a guard or guards over said house or premises.

RULES AND REGULATIONS AS TO QUARANTINING CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND DEFINING QUARANTINE.

The following diseases require absolute quarantine: bubonic plague, cholera, leprosy, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus fever, and quarantine shall be continued until raised by an authorized agent of the Department of Health.

Absolute Quarantine includes, first, absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building or conveyance, except by officers or attendants authorized by the health authorities, and the placing of guards, if necessary, to enforce this prohibition; second, the posting of a warning placard stating the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance; third, the prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance; fourth, provision for conveying the necessities of life under certain restrictions, to those in quarantine.

The following diseases require modified quarantine: epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, German measles, chickenpox, mumps, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and relapsing fever.

Modified Quarantine includes, first, prohibition of entrance and exit, as in absolute quarantine, except against certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restriction; second, the placing of a placard as

before; third, isolation of patient and attendant; fourth, prohibition of the carrying out of any object or material unless the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

Wage earners only are allowed under modified quarantine to continue work provided they at no time come in contact with the patient, and if they have outer rooms set apart where they can change their clothing and disinfect exposed surfaces.

In permitting wage earners to continue work when cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever) appear on the premises, it shall be understood that such person shall not be employed in an establishment maintaining the production, sale or manufacture of fabrics, candy, food products, or cigars. If so employed he shall have the privilege of leaving the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected, and shall thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient and the disinfection of the household. Failure to observe the rules of modified quarantine will result in an absolute quarantine over the whole household during the duration of quarantine.

Adopted by Advisory Board, July 25, 1907.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE SAFE PRODUCTION AND HANDLING OF MILK.

When premises from which milk is produced, or sold, are quarantined for diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), the sale of milk from such premises can be continued only under the following conditions.

Those engaged in the production or sale of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be disinfected, together with their clothing and required to keep out of the infected house until a certificate of recovery or death has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

Unless such precautions are observed, the County Medical Inspector shall order that the proprietors and their agents shall either discontinue the marketing of milk and milk products or, if a producer, shall arrange for the transfer of the stock to other premises free from the above mentioned diseases.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY PHYSICIANS, HEALTH OFFICERS, CLERGYMEN AND UNDERTAKERS IN VISITING PREMISES INFECTED WITH SMALLPOX..

Whenever possible, physicians should visit smallpox cases after making all regular calls for that day.

If the physician has not been successfully vaccinated within five years vaccination should be attempted before attending such a case.

The physician should carry in a bag intended for this purpose only, a gown which extends nearly to the floor, fitting close at the neck and wrist and entirely covering all clothing.

The bag should also contain a hood or protective covering for the hair, and a pair of high, close-fitting rubbers.

The visit to the sick room should, of course, be as brief and as free from unnecessary handling of the patient as is consistent with a proper understanding of the patient's condition.

A small outer room or hallway in such a house should be set apart for the use of the physician where soap and water, towels and anti-septics are provided for the purpose of cleansing exposed surfaces. Upon entering this room after the visit to the patient, the rubbers, hood and gown should be removed, sprinkled well with liquor formaldehydi U. S. P., or formalin, rolled into a compact bundle and placed within the bag into which the disinfectant should be again sprinkled.

When it is desirable to leave these articles at the house, the rubbers may be wiped off with liquor formaldehydi U. S. P., or formalin, and the hood and gown boiled at least thirty minutes, wrung out and allowed to dry before the physician again visits the patient.

The physician should then thoroughly wash the hands, face and beard, if any, with soap and water.

The soap should be thoroughly removed and all exposed surfaces, including the hair and scalp, washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) 1-1000. This in turn may be removed with plain water.

The mouth and nose should be sprayed with a solution of equal parts of listerine and water.

When health officers are called upon to visit premises infected with smallpox for any purpose they shall observe all the precautions advised for physicians.

When disinfecting such premises they had best leave their gown and hood in the last room to be disinfected and never under any circumstances shall such protective garments be used in performing disinfection in a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, or vice versa, unless they have been thoroughly disinfected with liquor formaldehydi U. S. P. or formalin or have been boiled at least one hour in the meantime.

They should provide themselves with a number of gowns and hoods and a convenient canvas or leather bag to carry them in.

A glass stoppered bottle containing liquor formaldehyde U. S. P. or formalin should also be carried in the bag for sprinkling infected gowns, hoods and the inside of the bag after such garments have been worn and replaced.

Clergymen shall not be denied the privilege of answering summons to attend a case of contagious disease.

They must, however, obtain instructions from the local board of

health, or the local representative of the State Department of Health, in case there is no board of health, and conform strictly to such instructions.

In communities having no board of health they shall provide themselves with the protective gown, hood, etc., and disinfect subsequently in the manner and form suggested for physicians.

The undertaker, like the physician and health officer, should provide himself with a leather or canvas bag, hoods and rubbers to be worn whenever such bodies are to be prepared for burial. Such protective covering used by them should be well sprinkled with liquor formaldehydi U. S. P. or formalin, rolled into a compact bundle and boiled at the earliest opportunity.

Upon leaving the premises the disinfection of exposed surfaces should be thorough as detailed under suggestions for physicians.

Adopted by Advisory Board, Jan. 23, 1906.

N. B. It would be well to follow the same precautions in visiting premises quarantined for other acute infectious diseases.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DISINFECT- TION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

To carry out provisions of the act of April 27, 1905, the Department of Health makes it a rule and regulation that all school directors, trustees, principals and presidents of schools and colleges outside of cities in this State, for the protection of the health of all pupils and students, and of the entire community as well, pay prompt and regular attention to the disinfection of buildings used for educational purposes immediately after the discovery of any communicable disease within said building.

Circular containing suggestions as to methods of disinfection may be had on application to the State Department of Health.

Adopted by Advisory Board, Jan. 23, 1906.

RULE AND REGULATION AS TO ISOLATION IN CASE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

Upon the appearance of contagious disease in a college dormitory, boarding school or seminary, the patient should immediately be taken to a contagious disease hospital or an isolation building.

If this is not possible, the patient and nurse or attendant must be strictly isolated to a room as remote as possible from other persons.

Adopted by Advisory Board, Jan. 23, 1906.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,

Commissioner of Health.

Aug. 15, 1911.

Form 2, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of "Typhoid Fever" is printed in English, German, Italian, Polish and Slavish. Health officers should as nearly as possible supply householders with these circulars in the language with which the family is most familiar.

Form 2.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF**

TYPHOID FEVER

WIPE OUT TYPHOID BY KILLING THE GERMS IN THE BED-PAN.

The patient should be confined to one well lighted, well ventilated room, with windows screened against flies and other insects, preferably a room with southern exposure, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms in the house.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, or those soiled by vomited matter, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing in cold water and then boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some one of the following chemical disinfectants:

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least 37½ per cent.) to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon its removal from the bed or body of the patient, and allow it to soak for at least three hours after which it should be boiled for one hour.

Do not carry such infected clothing through the house, or store it with other soiled material.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse, or attendant, should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do so until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution, (One tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretion or clothing from the patient.

KILL THE TYPHOID GERM.

The discharges from the bowels, the urine, the expectoration and any vomited matter should be disinfected by the addition of a quantity of the standard solution of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder), or Creolin, sufficient to more than cover the discharges, or if the latter are liquid, by adding a quantity equal in bulk.

The contents should be thoroughly stirred, breaking up any solid masses and the vessel with contents should be allowed to stand at least one-half hour before emptying.

Never empty the discharges upon the surface of the ground or into a stream.

If a sewage system exists, use it, but only after a thorough disinfection of the discharges.

If a privy well exists, use that, or bury the disinfected material one foot below the surface of the ground and not less than one hundred feet from a well or water course. It must be out of the reach of dogs and rats as they will carry the filth on their feet into residences.

Add a disinfecting solution to all water that has been used for bathing the patient, and dispose of it in the same manner as the body discharges.

The air of the sickroom cannot be disinfected during occupancy by the patient. The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing sancers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Flies must be carefully excluded from the room and any that find entrance should be killed.

Dogs, cats and other household pets should be quarantined and disinfected, and any found running loose should be killed.

Kissing the patient should be prohibited.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand, or with the vessel from which the milk is poured.

When premises from which milk is sold are quarantined for typhoid fever, the sale of milk from such premises can be continued only under the following conditions.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be disinfected, together with their clothing and required to keep out of the infected house until a certificate of recovery or death has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

Unless such precautions are observed, the County Medical Inspector shall order that the proprietors and their agents shall either discontinue the marketing of milk and milk products or shall arrange for the transfer of the stock to other premises free from the above mentioned disease.

Visitors should be excluded from the sick room. Aside from their disturbing influence on the patient they may through carelessness contract the disease themselves.

Boil all water used for domestic purposes.

Follow these rules during the entire illness, do not relax them during convalescence, but continue until entire recovery, as the specific germ of typhoid may exist in the stools or urine of typhoid patients for at least four weeks after the disappearance of the fever.

After the removal of the patient, the sick room and everything it contains **SHOULD BE DISINFECTED BY FORMALDEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection will be done by the Department's Health Officer on request from physician or householder.) The bed and body clothing should be disinfected by boiling in the same water in which they were placed when removed or should be soaked for three hours in one of the antiseptic solutions already described.

The Act of 1909, requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where Typhoid Fever exists.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 3, "Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Diphtheria" is printed in English, German, Italian, Polish and Slavish. Health Officers should as nearly as possible supply householders with these circulars in the language with which the family is most familiar.

Form 3.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF

DIPHTHERIA.

The patient should be confined to one well lighted, well ventilated room, with screened windows, preferably a room with southerly exposure, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms in the house.

Failure to strictly observe this personal isolation places the house under absolute quarantine and the penalties provided for in the Act of Assembly, approved May 14, 1909.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. A sheet should be hung over the doorway, from top to bottom and kept moist with a solution of Bichloride of Mercury (poison). To prepare this solution dissolve eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in one (1) gallon of hot water.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, or those soiled by vomited matter, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing in cold water and boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some one of the following chemical disinfectants:

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least 37½ per cent.) to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon its removal from the bed or body of the patient, and allow it to soak for at least three hours, after which it should be boiled for one hour.

Do not carry such infected clothing through the house, or store it with other soiled material.

Cloths used for the collection of the discharges from the nose and throat should be burned.

Receptacles containing the Liquor Cresolis Compositus or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the sick room door for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse, or attendant, should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do so until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution (one tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution, should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

The discharges from the bowels, or any vomited matter should be disinfected by the addition of a quantity of the standard solution of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder), or Creolin, sufficient to more than cover the discharges; or if the discharges are liquid, add a quantity equal in bulk.

The mass formed should be thoroughly stirred and the vessel with contents should be allowed to stand at least one-half hour before emptying.

Never empty the discharges upon the surface of the ground or into a stream.

If a sewerage system exists, use it, but only after a thorough disinfection of the discharges.

If a privy well exists, use that, or bury the disinfected material one foot below the surface of the ground and not less than one hundred feet from a well or water course. It must be out of the reach of dogs and rats as they will carry the filth on their feet into residences.

Add a disinfecting solution to all water that has been used for bathing the patient, and dispose of it in the same manner as the body discharges.

The nurse or attendant should wear only washable clothing, with a protective covering for the hair. When released from the sick room, she should take a disinfecting bath of Bichloride of Mercury, 1 to 4,000, made by dissolving two (2) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. Be sure to disinfect the hair and scalp with the same solution. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Flies must be carefully excluded from the room and any that find entrance should be killed.

Dogs, cats and other household pets should be quarantined and disinfected, and any found running loose should be killed.

Kissing the patient should be prohibited.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand, or with the vessel from which the milk is poured.

When premises from which milk or milk products is sold are quarantined for diphtheria, the sale of milk from such premises can be continued only under the following conditions.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be disinfected, together with their clothing and required to keep out of the infected house until a certificate of recovery or death has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

Unless such precautions are observed, the County Medical Inspector shall order that the proprietors and their agents shall either discontinue the marketing of milk and milk products or shall arrange for the transfer of the stock to other premises free from the above mentioned disease.

When in the opinion of the attending physician the patient has recovered, and with the expiration of the period of quarantine, the patient should be given an antiseptic bath under the direction of the physician, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp.

The antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

After bathing, the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing that has been disinfected.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions should always be plainly labelled and kept out of the reach of children.

After the removal of the patient, the sick room and everything it contains **MUST BE DISINFECTED BY FORMALDEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer.) His certificate is required for re-entrance to school. The bed and body clothing should be disinfected by boiling or should be soaked for three hours in one of the antiseptic solutions already described. Such articles as are not of great value should be burned; for instance, inexpensive books and playthings.

The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine, to continue work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient or those having the care of the patient, and that he has a room entirely separated from the patient and those attending the same, as provided in instructions on absolute isolation. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of Diphtheria appear upon the premises, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the carrying of the infection and such a person shall not be employed in an establishment in which is conducted the production, sale or manufacture of fabrics, wearing apparel, upholstered furniture, bedding, food stuffs, cigars, cigarettes, candy, etc. If so employed he should leave the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected and thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient and the disinfection of the household. (The Health Officer will issue permit cards to wage earners from the household under the above conditions).

The Department of Health has established depots for the free distribution of antitoxin to the poor at convenient points in every county, where it may be obtained on application by any registered physician. The nurse or attendant should consult the physician in charge about the use of antitoxin to prevent their contracting the disease.

The Act of May 14, 1909, requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where Diphtheria exists.

The minimum quarantine period for diphtheria shall be twenty-one (21) days from onset except where two negative cultures have been obtained from the diseased area on successive days and in addition, where antitoxin has been used for curative and immunizing purposes, when the period may be as short as fourteen days.

In the event of death or removal to a hospital of the only case of diphtheria on the premises, disinfection shall take place at once and children may be readmitted to school ten days from date of disinfection. After death or removal to the hospital, however, the placard is to be displayed during this ten day period.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

Revised Jan. 1, 1912.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 5. No child or other person suffering from diphtheria (diphtheric croup, membranous croup or putrid sore throat), or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents and teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday or other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools, such exclusion to continue for a quarantine period of twenty-one days from the date of onset of the disease in the last person so afflicted, or for a period of fourteen days from the date of onset of the disease in the person last so afflicted, provided that antitoxin has been used for the treatment of the person or persons so afflicted and for the immunizing of the inmates of the premises not so afflicted, and further provided that two negative bacteriological cultures have been secured from the diseased area of the person last so afflicted on two successive days. Said children or persons may in either event thereafter upon the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises be immediately re-admitted to any of said schools.

In the event of death from diphtheria, the funeral shall be strictly private and burial made within *thirty-six* (36) hours unless permission extending this time be granted by the health authorities.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 4, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Scarlet Fever" is printed in English, German, Italian, Polish and Slavish. Health Officers should as nearly as possible supply householders with these circulars in the language with which the family is most familiar.

Form 4.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF**

SCARLET FEVER.

The patient should be confined to one well lighted, well ventilated room, with screened windows, preferably a room with southerly exposure, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms in the house.

Failure to strictly observe this personal isolation places the house under absolute quarantine and the penalties provided for in the Act of Assembly, approved May 14, 1909.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. A sheet should be hung over the doorway, from top to bottom and kept moist with a poisonous solution of Bichloride of Mercury. To prepare this solution dissolve eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in one (1) gallon of hot water.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, or those soiled by vomited matter should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing in cold water and boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some one of the following chemical disinfectants:

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least 37½ per cent.) to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon its removal from the bed or body of the patient, and allow it to soak for at least three hours, after which it should be boiled for one hour.

Do not carry such infected clothing through the house, or store it with other soiled material.

Cloths used for the collection of the discharges from the nose and throat should be burned.

Receptacles containing the Liquor Cresolis Compositus or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the sick room door for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse, or attendant, should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do it until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution (one tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution, should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

The discharges from the bowels, or any vomited matter should be disinfected by the addition of a quantity of the standard solution of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder), or Creolin, sufficient to more than cover the discharges, or if the discharges are liquid, add a quantity equal in bulk.

The mass formed should be thoroughly stirred and the vessel with contents should be allowed to stand at least one-half hour before emptying.

Never empty the discharges upon the surface of the ground or into a stream.

If a sewerage system exists, use it, but only after a thorough disinfection of the discharges.

If a privy well exists, use that, or bury the disinfected material one foot below the surface of the ground and not less than one hundred feet from a well or water course. It must be out of the reach of dogs and rats as they will carry the filth on their feet into residences.

Add a disinfecting solution to all water that has been used for bathing the patient, and dispose of it in the same manner as the body discharges.

The nurse or attendant should wear only washable clothing, with a protective covering for the hair. When released from the sick room, she should take a disinfecting bath of Bichloride of Mercury, 1 to 4,000, made by dissolving two (2) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. Be sure to disinfect the hair and scalp with the same solution. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air and light should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Insects must be carefully excluded from the room and any that find entrance should be killed.

Dogs, cats and other household pets should be quarantined and disinfected, and any found running loose should be killed.

Kissing the patient should be prohibited.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand, or with the vessel from which the milk is poured.

When premises from which milk or milk products is sold are quarantined for Scarlet Fever, the sale of milk from such premises can be continued only under the following conditions.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be disinfected, together with their clothing and required to keep out of the infected house until a certificate of recovery or death has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

Unless such precautions are observed, the County Medical Inspector shall order that the proprietors and their agents shall either discontinue the marketing of milk and milk products or shall arrange for the transfer of the stock to other premises free from the above mentioned disease.

When in the opinion of the attending physician the patient has recovered, and with the expiration of the period of quarantine, the patient should be given a disinfecting bath under the direction of the physician, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp. (A patient cannot with safety be released from quarantine if nasal irritation persist or if ear discharges have not ceased).

The antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

After bathing, the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing that has been disinfected.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions should always be plainly labelled and kept out of the reach of children.

After the removal of the patient, the sick room and everything it contains **MUST BE DISINFECTED BY FORMALDEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer.) His certificate is required for re-entrance to school. The bed and body clothing should be disinfected by boiling or should be soaked for three hours in one of the antiseptic solutions already described. Such articles as are not of great value should be burned; for instance, inexpensive books and playthings.

The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine, to continue work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient or those having the care of the patient, and that he has a room entirely separated from the patient and those attending the same, as provided in instructions on absolute isolation. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of Scarlet Fever appear upon the premises, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the carrying of the infection and such a person shall not be employed in an establishment in which is conducted the production, sale or manufacture of fabrics, wearing apparel, upholstered furniture bedding, food stuffs, cigars, cigarettes, candy, etc. If so employed he should leave the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected and thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient and the disinfection of the household. (The Health Officer will issue permit cards to wage earners from the household under the above conditions).

After disinfection the wall paper should be scraped off and the walls, floors, ceilings, windows and furniture (except metal fixtures) washed with a solution made in the proportion of eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets to the gallon of hot water. Metal fixtures and furniture should be washed with a solution of carbolic acid made in the proportion of six ounces of pure carbolic acid to the gallon of hot water.

The period of quarantine in cases of Scarlet Fever shall be thirty (30) days from the date of onset, but no case under any circumstances shall be released until the physician has certified in writing that desquamation has entirely and absolutely ceased and that nasal irritation and ear discharges have healed.

The Act of May 14, 1909, requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash) exists.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

Revised February 1, 1911.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 4. No child or other person suffering from Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from such schools, such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the removal of quarantine and the disinfection of the premises wherein such child or other person shall reside, and no child or other person residing in the same premises with any person suffering from scarlet fever (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools, until the expiration of the quarantine period for the last person in the said premises so afflicted; provided the person or persons so afflicted has or have been properly isolated during the quarantine period; otherwise, such exclusion to continue for a period of ten days following the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises, by reason of the recovery, death or removal to a hospital of the person last afflicted in said premises: Provided, however, That any child or person who is immune from scarlet fever, by virtue of a former attack—this fact being attested by the attending physician—may, on an outbreak of the said disease in the premises in which he or she resides, be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may, from and after ten days from such removal, be admitted into any of the said schools.

In the event of death from Scarlet fever, the funeral shall be strictly private and burial made within *thirty-six* (36) hours unless permission extending this time be granted by the health authorities.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 5, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Cerebrospinal Meningitis (epidemic) is printed in English only. Health Officers should supply the householder with this circular at the time placarding is done.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.****RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF****CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC.)**

The patient should be confined to one well ventilated room, with screened windows, preferably a room with southerly exposure, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms in the house.

Failure to strictly observe this personal isolation places the house under absolute quarantine and the penalties provided for in the Act of Assembly, approved May 14, 1909.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. A sheet should be hung over the doorway, from top to bottom and kept moist with a poisonous solution of Bichloride of Mercury. To prepare this solution dissolve eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in one (1) gallon of hot water.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, or those soiled by vomited matter, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing in cold water and boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some one of the following chemical disinfectants:

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon its removal from the bed or body of the patient, and allow it to soak for at least three hours, after which it should be boiled for one hour.

Do not carry such infected clothing through the house, or store it with other soiled material.

Cloths used for the collection of the discharges from the nose and throat should be burned.

Receptacles containing the *Liquor Cresolis Compositus* or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the sick room door for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse, or attendant, should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do it until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution (one tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution, should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

The discharges from the bowels, or any vomited matter should be disinfected by the addition of a quantity of the standard solution of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder), or Creolin, sufficient to more than cover the discharges, or if the discharges are liquid, add a quantity equal in bulk.

The mass formed should be thoroughly stirred and the vessel with contents should be allowed to stand at least one-half hour before emptying.

Never empty the discharges upon the surface of the ground or into a stream.

If a sewerage system exists, use it, but only after a thorough disinfection of the discharges.

If a privy well exists, use that, or bury the disinfected material one foot below the surface of the ground and not less than one hundred feet from a well or water course. It must be out of the reach of dogs and rats as they will carry the filth on their feet into residences.

Add a disinfecting solution to all water that has been used for bathing the patient, and dispose of it in the same manner as the body discharges.

The nurse or attendant should wear only washable clothing, with a protective covering for the hair. When released from the sick room, she should take a disinfecting bath of Bichloride of Mercury, 1 to 4,000, made by dissolving two (2) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. Be sure to disinfect the hair and scalp with the same solution. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air and light should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Insects must be carefully excluded from the room and any that find entrance should be killed.

Dogs, cats and other household pets should be quarantined and disinfected, and any found running loose should be killed.

Kissing the patient should be prohibited.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand, or with the vessel from which the milk is poured.

When premises from which milk or milk products is sold are quarantined for cerebrospinal meningitis, the sale of milk from such premises can be continued only under the following conditions.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be disinfected, together with their clothing and required to keep out of the infected house until a certificate of recovery or death has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

Unless such precautions are observed, the County Medical Inspector shall order that the proprietors and their agents shall either discontinue the marketing of milk and milk products or shall arrange for the transfer of the stock to other premises free from the above mentioned disease.

The nurse or attendant should carefully disinfect the hands after any attention to the patient and immediately after they have become soiled by any discharges.

The use of a nasal inhaler by the nurse or attendant in the sick room is to be recommended, as is the spraying of the mouth, nose and throat at frequent intervals with equal parts of water and Liq. Antisepticus, U. S. P.

When in the opinion of the attending physician the patient has recovered, the patient should be given a disinfecting bath under the direction of the physician, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp.

The antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

After bathing, the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing that has been disinfected.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions should always be plainly labelled and kept out of the reach of children.

After the removal of the patient, the sick room and everything it contains **MUST BE DISINFECTED BY FORMALDEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer.) His certificate is required for re-entrance to school. The bed and body clothing should be disinfected by boiling or should be soaked for three hours in one of the antiseptic solutions already described. Such articles as are not of great value should be burned; for instance, inexpensive books and playthings.

The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine, to continue work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient or those having the care of the patient, and that he has a room entirely separated from the patient and those attending the same, as provided in instructions on absolute isolation. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis (Epidemic) appear upon the premises, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the carrying of the infection and such a person shall not be employed in an establishment in which is conducted the production, sale or manufacture of fabrics, wearing apparel, upholstered furniture, bedding, food stuffs, cigars, cigarettes, candy, etc. If so employed he should leave the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected and thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient and the disinfection of the household. (The Health Officer will issue permit cards to wage earners from the household under the above conditions).

The period of quarantine in cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis (Epidemic) shall be until the physician has certified in writing that the patient has recovered.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

Revised January 1st, 1911.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 3. No child or other person suffering from Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic), or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from such schools, such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the removal of quarantine and the disinfection of the premises wherein such child or other person shall reside, and no child or other person residing in the same premises with any person suffering from Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic), shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools, such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the release, by reason of the recovery or death, of the person last afflicted in said premises, or his or her removal to a hospital, the removal of quarantine, and the thorough disinfection of the premises.

In the event of death from Cerebrospinal Meningitis, (Epidemic) the funeral shall be strictly private and burial made within *thirty-six* (36) hours unless permission extending this time be granted by the health authorities.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 6, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Measles and German Measles, is printed in English only. Health Officers should supply the householder with this circular at the time placarding is done.

Form 6.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF**

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

Measles is by no means the harmless disease it has been thought to be by many people, since it is shown by the statistics of the Department of Health that in some epidemics more children die from Measles than from Scarlet Fever.

For this reason it is imperative that a physician be summoned and every possible effort made to check the spread of the disease.

Although German Measles is comparatively a harmless disease, its management for every practical purpose should be essentially the same as that of Measles.

The patient should be confined to one well ventilated room, with screened windows, preferably with southerly exposure, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms in the house.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. A sheet should be hung over the doorway, from top to bottom and kept moist with a poisonous solution of Bichloride of Mercury. To prepare this solution dissolve eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in one (1) gallon of water.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, or soiled by vomited matter, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing in cold water and boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some one of the following chemical disinfectants:

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon its removal from the bed or from the body of the patient and allow it to soak for at least three hours, after which it should be boiled for one hour.

Do not carry such infected clothing through the house, or store it with other soiled material.

Cloths used for the collection of the discharges from the nose and throat should be burned.

Receptacles containing the Liquor Cresolis Compositus or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the sick room door for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse, or attendant, should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do so until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution (one tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

None but those actually in attendance upon the patient should be permitted to enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient.

The nurse or attendant should wear only washable clothing with a protective covering for the hair. When released from the sick room, she should take a disinfecting bath of Bichloride of Mercury, 1 to 4,000, made by dissolving two (2) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. Be sure to disinfect the hair and scalp with the same solution. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand or with the vessel from which the milk is poured.

When premises from which milk is sold are quarantined for Measles or German Measles, the sale of milk from such premises can be continued only when the patient is carefully isolated.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be required to keep out of the sick room and entirely away from the infected individual until a certificate of recovery has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

When in the opinion of the attending physician the patient has recovered, and with the expiration of the period of quarantine, the patient should be given a disinfecting bath under the direction of the physician, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp.

The antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two (2) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

After bathing, the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing which has been disinfected.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions should always be plainly labelled and kept out of the reach of children.

After the removal of the patient, the sick room and everything it contains **MUST BE DISINFECTED BY FORMALDEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer.) His certificate is required for re-entrance to school. The bed and body clothing should be disinfected by boiling or should be soaked for three hours in one of the antiseptic solutions already described. Such articles as are not of great value should be burned; for instance, inexpensive books and playthings.

The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine, to continue work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient or those having the care of the patient, and that he has a room entirely separated from the patient and those attending the same, as provided in instructions on isolation. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of Measles or German Measles appear upon the premises, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the carrying of the infection and such a person shall not be employed in an establishment in which is conducted the production, sale

or manufacture of fabrics, wearing apparel, upholstered furniture, bedding, food stuffs, cigars, cigarettes, candy, etc. If so employed he should leave the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected and thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient and the disinfection of the household. (The Health Officer will issue permit cards to wage earners and adults from the household under the above conditions.)

The period of quarantine in cases of measles or German measles shall be twenty-one days from the date of onset, but no case shall be released from quarantine until the physician has certified in writing that the patient is well and that nasal irritation and ear discharges have healed.

The Act of May 14, 1909, requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where Measles or German Measles exists.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,

Commissioner of Health.

Revised July 1, 1911.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 6. No child or other person suffering from Measles or German Measles or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, and the principals, superintendents and teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday or other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools, such exclusion to continue during a quarantine period of twenty-one days and until the said quarantine is removed and the premises disinfected, provided, however, that any child or person who may have been exposed to said disease, owing to an outbreak thereof in the premises in which he or she resides but who shall not have developed the same shall be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may after fourteen days from such removal be admitted into any of said schools.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 7, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Whooping-cough, is printed in English only. Health Officers should supply the householder with this circular at the time placarding is done.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE
AND MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF**

WHOOPING-COUGH

Whooping-Cough with its associated complications, is a very fatal disease, especially in infants and young children; therefore it is always advisable to summon a physician and to make every possible effort to prevent the spread of the disease.

The patient should be kept entirely away from other children or adults who have not had the disease, and it is sometimes advisable to confine the patient to a well lighted, well ventilated room, with windows screened, and, if possible, with southerly exposure and remote from other occupied rooms in the house.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, or soiled by vomited matter, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing them in cold water and boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some of the following disinfectants.

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon removal

from the bed or from the body of the patient, and allow it to soak for at least three hours after which it should be boiled for at least one-half hour.

Do not carry such infected clothing through the house or store it with other soiled material.

Cloths used for the collection of the discharges from the nose and throat should be burned.

Receptacles containing the Liquor Cresolis Compositus or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the sick room door for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse or attendant should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do it until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution, (one tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Exclude domestic animals and destroy all insects in the room, especially flies.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

When premises from which milk is sold are quarantined for Whooping-cough, the sale of milk from such premises should be continued only when the patient is carefully isolated.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, should be required to keep out of the sick room and entirely away from the infected individual until a certificate of recovery has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand or with the vessel from which it is poured.

On receiving notice Form 34, of the existence of a case of whooping-cough, the Health Officer shall place one or more placards bearing the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the disease has appeared.

Modified quarantine is enforced over the premises where whooping-cough exists for the purpose of controlling the movement of the individual suffering from the disease. Wage earners and adult members of the household may be given quarantine permits with the usual restrictions. Children of the household not having whooping-cough may continue school attendance during the quarantine period if the child suffering with whooping-cough is isolated and at no time comes in contact with the children attending school. No child suffering from whooping-cough shall be permitted to attend public, private, parochial or Sunday School until thirty days after the physician has reported recovery and the Health Officer has disinfected the premises wherein such disease existed.

Following the recovery, death or removal of the patient, the sick room and its contents **MUST BE DISINFECTED WITH FORMAL-DEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer). His certificate is required for return to school.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions should always be plainly labeled and kept out of the reach of children.

The Act of May 14, 1909, requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where Whooping-Cough exists.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

Revised July 1, 1911.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 7. No child or other person suffering from Whooping-Cough shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents and teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday or other schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said school for a period of thirty days following the removal of the quarantine on the premises wherein such children or persons reside respectively, and the disinfection of the premises and of the person or persons suffering from said disease.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 8, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Mumps, is printed in English only. Health Officers should supply the householder with this circular at the time placarding is done.

Form 8.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF**

MUMPS.

Mumps with its associated complications, is a serious disease, therefore it is always advisable to summon a physician and to make every possible effort to prevent the spread of the disease.

The patient should be kept entirely away from other children or adults who have not had the disease, and it is advisable to confine the patient to a well lighted, well ventilated room, with windows screened, and, if possible, with southerly exposure and remote from other occupied rooms in the house.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing them in cold water and boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some of the following disinfectants.

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least 37½ per cent.), to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon removal from the bed or from the body of the patient, and allow it to soak for

at least three hours after which it should be boiled for at least one-half hour.

Do not carry such infected clothing through the house or store it with other soiled material.

Cloths used for the collection of the discharges from the nose and throat should be burned.

Receptacles containing the *Liquor Cresolis Compositus* or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the sick room door for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse or attendant should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do it until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution, (one tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Exclude domestic animals and destroy all insects in the room, especially flies.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand or with the vessel from which it is poured.

Following the recovery, death or removal of the patient the sick room and its contents **MUST BE DISINFECTED WITH FORMALDEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer). His certificate is required for return to school.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions should always be plainly labeled and kept out of the reach of children.

The minimum quarantine period for Mumps shall be twenty-one (21) days from date of onset and disinfection must not be performed before the expiration of this period.

The Act of May 14, 1909, requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where Mumps exists.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

Revised, August 2d, 1909.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 6. No child or other person suffering from Mumps or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents and teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday or other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools for a period of twenty-one days and the disinfection of the premises.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 9, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Smallpox, is printed in English only. Health Officers should supply the householder with this circular at the time placarding is done.

Form 9.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF**

SMALLPOX.

WIPE OUT SMALLPOX BY VACCINATION

Smallpox is one of the most readily communicable of all infectious diseases and may be communicated at any time from the first symptoms to the falling of the last scab or crust.

While smallpox sometimes appears in a very mild form it should be remembered that the most malignant type of this disease may be contracted from the mildest case.

Whenever possible, cases of smallpox should be removed at once to a Contagious Hospital for treatment. When this cannot be done the patient should be confined to one well ventilated room with screened windows, preferably a room with a southerly exposure and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms in the house.

This room should be stripped of draperies, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. A sheet should be hung over the doorway, from top to bottom and kept moist with a solution of Bichloride of Mercury (poison). To prepare this solution dissolve eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in one (1) gallon of hot water.

Soiled bed and body clothing or articles soiled by vomited matter must be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some of the following chemical disinfectants:

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Cresolis Compositus, or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.

Place all such clothing in this vessel immediately upon its removal from the bed or body of the patient, and allow it to soak for at least three hours, after which it should be boiled for one hour.

Cloths used for the collection of the discharges from the nose and throat should be burned.

Receptacles containing the Liquor Cresolis Compositus or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the door of the sick room for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be wrapped in clean paper wet with an antiseptic solution and thrown into the fire.

The nurse, or attendant, should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do so until such articles have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury solution (one tablet to one quart of water) or other good antiseptic solution should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

The discharges from the bowels, or any vomited matter should be disinfected by the addition of a quantity of the standard solution of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) or Liquor Cresolis Compositus, sufficient to more than cover the discharges, or, if the discharges are liquid, of a quantity equal in bulk.

The formed mass should be thoroughly stirred and the vessel with contents should be allowed to stand at least one-half hour before emptying.

Never empty the discharges upon the surface of the ground or into a stream.

If a sewerage system exists, use it, but only after a thorough disinfection of the discharges.

If a privy well exists, use that. If not, bury the disinfected material one foot below the surface of the ground and not less than one hundred feet from a well or water course. It must be out of the reach of dogs and rats as they may carry the filth on their feet into residences.

Add a disinfecting solution to all water that has been used for bathing the patient, and dispose of it in the same manner as the body discharges.

The nurse or attendant should wear only washable clothing, with a protective covering for the hair. When released from the sick room she should take a disinfecting bath of Bichloride of Mercury, 1 to 4,000, made by dissolving two (2) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of water used. Be sure to disinfect the hair and scalp with the same solution. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

Every effort must be made to exclude flies from the room and any that by chance find entrance must be killed.

Dogs, cats and other pets in the household must be quarantined and disinfected, and if found running loose must be killed.

Kissing the patient should be prohibited.

Prior to the patient's release from an isolated room and from quarantine they must be free from every vestige of the disease, the skin being free from pocks, smooth, save for pitting and perfectly healed wherever invaded.

When recovery has occurred and quarantine is to be raised, the patient must be given complete baths with a thorough shampooing of the hair two or three days in succession and a final disinfecting bath must be given under the direction of the physician, especial attention being given to the disinfection of the hair and scalp. This bath may be prepared by dissolving two Bichloride of Mercury tablets in every gallon of water used. Follow this with a plain soap and water bath.

After bathing, the patient must be wrapped in a clean sheet handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing that has been disinfected.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions must always be plainly labeled and kept out of the reach of children.

DISINFECTION.—The sick room and everything in it and all other rooms in the house **MUST BE DISINFECTED BY FORMAL-DEHYDE GAS AND SULPHUR.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer).

The bed and body clothing must be disinfected by boiling or soaked for three hours in one of the antiseptic solutions already described. Such articles as are not of great value should be burned, for instance inexpensive books and playthings. Metallic objects should be washed with Liquor Cresolis solution and then coated with vaseline to prevent tarnishing.

- **QUARANTINE.**—The law requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where small-pox exists.

When establishing quarantine all members of the household, including persons temporarily resident after the appearance of the eruption and others known to have been exposed shall be at once located and vaccinated and quarantined.

Such persons may, however, after vaccination and thorough disinfection of clothing and person, under the supervision of an authorized agent of the Department of Health be paroled under observation during a period of eighteen (18) days from the date of last exposure.

By "parole under observation" is meant that all persons so liberated shall have their temperature taken daily, or on alternate days, by a physician appointed by an authorized agent of the Department of Health, who shall promptly quarantine any such person presenting any physical sign or symptom of smallpox until it is certain that such person is not suffering from that disease.

Upon the refusal of any person exposed to smallpox to be vaccinated and to perform the required disinfection as detailed above, such person or persons shall be subject to absolute quarantine for a period of eighteen (18) days from the date of last exposure together with the minimum period of quarantine, and such additional time as may be necessary for their complete recovery in the event of their contracting the disease.

In all cases provision shall be made whereby those in quarantine will be provided with necessary food, medicine, etc. A day and a night guard are necessary for the delivery of such supplies, the transmission of oral messages from the household and to answer emergency calls for physicians and other purposes.

Provisions, medicine, supplies, mail matter, etc., shall be left by the guard in a convenient location where they may be reached by the inmates without the latter going outside the infected house.

No article of any sort whatsoever shall be removed from the premises.

The householder must set a vessel out to receive the milk and the person delivering the milk must hand his container to the quarantine guard who in turn must pour it into the householder's vessel without having the two containers come in contact. No one in the infected premises must touch the vessel to be taken away by the milkman.

All communication between quarantined persons and the public must be by word of mouth and never written.

When premises from which milk is sold are quarantined for smallpox the sale of milk can be continued only when the herd is removed to some other premises and the milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons not of the infected household.

Orders of relief are to be filled for all families rendered indigent by quarantine.

The minimum quarantine period for smallpox is thirty days from date of onset, with such additional time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the attending physician for the complete recovery of the case.

Quarantine shall be continued in all cases of smallpox in townships of the second class until release is ordered by the County Medical Inspector.

School exclusion shall continue thirty (30) days after disinfection of the premises. The Health Officer's certificate of disinfection will be required for re-admission.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,

August 1, 1911.

Commissioner of Health.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court. -

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THOSE ENTERING PREMISES WHERE SMALLPOX EXISTS.

If the physician has not been successfully vaccinated within five years, vaccination should be attempted before attending the case.

The physician should carry in a bag reserved for this purpose only a gown which extends nearly to the floor, fitting close at the neck and wrists and entirely covering the clothing.

The bag should also contain a hood or protective covering for the hair and a pair of high, close fitting rubbers.

The visits to the sick room should of course be as brief and as free from unnecessary handling of the patient as is consistent with a proper understanding of the patient's condition.

A small outer room or hallway in such a house, or a room in an outbuilding, should be set apart for the use of the physician where soap and water, towels and antiseptics are provided for the purpose of cleansing exposed surfaces. Upon entering this room after the visit to the patient, the rubbers, hood and gown should be removed, sprinkled well with Liquor Formaldehyde U. S. P. or Formalin, rolled into a compact bundle and placed within the bag into which the disinfectant should be again sprinkled.

When it is desirable to leave these articles at the house the rubbers may be wiped off with Liquor Formaldehyde U. S. P. or Formalin and the hood and gown boiled at least thirty minutes, wrung out and allowed to dry before the physician again visits the patient.

The physician should then thoroughly wash the hands, face and beard, if any, with soap and water.

The soap should be thoroughly removed and all exposed surfaces, including the hair and scalp, if no hood was worn, washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate (Bichloride of Mercury) 1-1,000. This in turn may be removed with plain water. The mouth and nose may be sprayed with a solution of equal parts of Liquor Antisepticus U. S. P. and water.

When Health Officers are called upon to visit premises infected with smallpox for any purpose they shall observe all the precautions advised for physicians.

Clergymen shall not be denied the privilege of answering summons to visit a case of smallpox.

They must, however, obtain instructions from the local Board of Health or the local representative of the State Department of Health in case there is no Board of Health, and conform strictly to such instructions.

They shall provide themselves with a protective gown, hood, etc., and disinfect subsequently in the manner and form suggested for physicians.

The undertaker, like the physician and Health Officer, must provide himself with a leather or canvas bag to be used for the purpose of carrying protective gowns, hoods and rubbers to be worn whenever such bodies are to be prepared for burial. Such protective covering used by them should be well sprinkled with a solution of Formaldehyde (at least 37½ per cent.) rolled into a compact bundle and boiled at the earliest opportunity.

Upon leaving the premises the disinfection of exposed surfaces should be thorough as detailed under suggestions for physicians.

AN ARGUMENT THAT CANNOT BE ANSWERED.

During a recent epidemic of smallpox in Pennsylvania a family of four, a mother and three children, were taken to the Municipal Hospital in Philadelphia, the mother seriously ill with smallpox. As there was no one to take care of these children, and as they had all been exposed to the disease and were liable to spread the infection, it was absolutely necessary to take them with their mother to the hospital. Two of these children being old enough to attend school had been vaccinated the year before, under the so-called "tyrannical" law requiring teachers to forbid the admission to school of children who could not present a certificate of successful vaccination. The third child being younger, the mother, yielding to the persuasion of foolish neighbors, refused to have vaccinated. The result is shown in the illustration taken from a photograph.

Contrast the beautiful, soft, healthy skins and placid faces of the two children on the outside, protected by vaccination, with the horrid condition of the little unvaccinated sufferer between them, evidently in torture from the loathsome eruption and scarcely able to see out of its swollen eyes. This poor little victim of prejudice was infected by its mother and broke out with the disease soon after entering the hospital. The two others remained several weeks in the hospital, and, although living all this time in an infected atmosphere, continued perfectly well.

Is it possible that a mother lives, so cruel that, after gazing upon this picture, she will be willing to deny her darling children the benefit of protection against this terrible infection?

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

Form 10, Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Chicken-pox, is printed in English only. Health Officers should supply the householder with this circular at the time placarding is done.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF**

CHICKENPOX.

While Varicella or Chickenpox itself is recognized as a comparatively harmless disease, yet because of the fact that Smallpox is so frequently mistaken for it in its early stages, it is always advisable to summon a physician, if its presence is suspected.

It is always advisable to confine the patient to a well ventilated room, with windows screened, and if possible, with southerly exposure and remote from other occupied rooms in the house.

This room should be stripped of fancy curtains, carpets and upholstery and all other furniture not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. A sheet should be hung over the doorway, from top to bottom and kept moist with a solution of Bichloride of Mercury. To prepare this solution dissolve eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in one (1) gallon of hot water.

Soiled bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs and cloths used for collection of discharges from the nose and mouth, or soiled by vomited matter, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by placing them in cold water and boiling for thirty minutes, or by use of some of the following chemical disinfectants:

Make up disinfecting solutions by adding one-half ounce of Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder) to one gallon of water, or three teaspoonfuls of Liquor Chesolis Compositus or three teaspoonfuls of Creolin or eight teaspoonfuls of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) to a pint of water. The solution of Formaldehyde is preferred.

(A tub or other vessel containing a sufficient quantity of one of the disinfecting solutions should be kept in a convenient place for soaking bed and body linen.)

Receptacles containing the Liquor Cresolis Compositus or the Formaldehyde Solution should be kept outside the sick room door for the reception of plates and eating utensils of all kinds.

Remnants of food left by the patient should be burned.

The nurse, or attendant, should not use eating utensils or drinking vessels from the sick room nor should she permit others to do it until they have been boiled for at least one-half hour.

A basin or other vessel containing Bichloride of Mercury Solution (one tablet to one quart of water), or other good antiseptic solution, should be kept constantly made up so that the hands may be immediately washed after handling any secretions or clothing from the patient.

The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or of placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or proprietary disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless and is often injurious.

An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts.

None but those actually in attendance upon the patient should be permitted to enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient.

Exclude domestic animals and destroy all insects in the room, especially flies.

Individual milk bottles should not be taken into or removed from the premises during the existence of the disease.

The householder should set a vessel out to receive the milk, and the person delivering the milk should pour it into such vessel without touching it with his hand, or with the vessel from which the milk is poured.

When premises from which milk is sold are quarantined for chicken-pox, the sale of milk from such premises can be continued only when the patient is carefully isolated.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, must be required to keep out of the sick room and entirely away from the infected individual until a certificate of recovery has been issued by the physician in charge, and a certificate of disinfection has been granted by the Health Officer.

Upon recovery as manifested by a perfectly smooth skin and scalp, the patient should be given an antiseptic bath, as directed by the doctor, paying particular attention to the disinfection of the hair and scalp.

The antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two Bichloride of Mercury tablets in the gallon of hot water, this is to be followed by a plain soap and water bath.

After bathing the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet

handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing which has been disinfected.

As disinfecting agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solution should always be plainly labelled and kept out of the reach of children.

After the removal of the patient, the sick room and everything it contains **MUST BE DISINFECTED BY FORMALDEHYDE GAS.** (This disinfection must be done by the Department's Health Officer.) His certificate is required for re-entrance to school. The bed and body clothing should be disinfected by boiling or should be soaked for three hours in one of the antiseptic solutions already described. Such articles as are not of great value should be burned; for instance, inexpensive books and playthings.

The minimum quarantine period for Chicken-pox shall be twenty-one (21) days from date of onset and disinfection must not be performed before the expiration of this period.

The Act of May 14, 1909, requires health authorities to place a warning placard, in a conspicuous place, on all premises where Chickenpox exists.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,

Commissioner of Health.

Revised January 1st, 1912.

ACT OF MAY 14, 1909.

Section 6. No child or other person suffering from Chickenpox or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other schools, and the teachers of all public schools and the principals, superintendents and teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday or other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools, such exclusion to continue during a quarantine period of twenty-one days and until the said quarantine is removed and the premises disinfected, provided, however, that any child or person who may have been exposed to said disease, owing to an outbreak thereof in the premises in which he or she resides but who shall not have developed the same shall be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may after fourteen days from such removal be admitted into any of said schools.

Section 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this Act, shall, for any such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this Act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this Act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Form 11, "Rules to be observed in the care and management of cases of Tuberculosis" is printed in English, German, Italian, Polish and Slavish. Health Officers, when requested by physicians, should as nearly as possible mail householders these circulars in the language with which the family is most familiar.

Form 11.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (CONSUMPTION).

WIPE OUT CONSUMPTION---AN INFECTIOUS, CURABLE, PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

Health Authorities must have the Cooperation of every Individual in the State.

With regard to this disease, there are *three fundamental facts* to be remembered and particularly by *three classes of people*. The facts are:

First, the fact that consumption is an *infectious* (communicable) disease.

Second, the fact, absolutely proven, that consumption is a *curable disease*, and

Third, the fact that consumption is a *preventable disease*. The three classes of people who must bear these facts especially in mind are:

First, *sufferers* from consumption.

Second, the *immediate members* of their families.

Third, their *caretakers*.

First, Tuberculosis is an *infectious* (communicable) disease.

Sufferers from this disease, after they have begun to cough and

expectorate, are liable to communicate it to others. The germs of the disease are conveyed in the spit (sputum) of the patient—either in minute globules or moisture floating in the air immediately after it is coughed up, or by sputum collected by skirts and boots from the pavements or floors, or as dust after it has dried.

Second, Tuberculosis, is a *curable disease*. The most effective remedies are rest, fresh air, night and day, and nourishing food, largely nitrogenous, taken at regular intervals under the advice of a physician who will regulate the rest and feeding according to the capabilities of the patient.

Third, Tuberculosis is a *preventable disease* and this is the fact above all others to be constantly remembered.

The sufferers naturally desire to be cured and they must never lose sight of the fact that they can be. But they must be careful not to be the means of *communicating the disease to others*, to their family, children or friends. During the greater part of their illness they are not confined to bed, to the room or even to the house, and hence they and they only are responsible for the observance of the necessary precautions to prevent the distribution of the germs.

Remembering that the danger lies in the sputum, they will *never spit on the floor* or on any article of furniture. They will use while in the house a cuspidor or spit cup—if of china or earthenware, containing a disinfectant—and for this purpose lye is effective and cheap. They will have this receptacle scalded out two or three times a day. When away from the house they will carry folding paper spit cups and a supply of paper handkerchiefs on which to wipe the mouth or spit in case of emergency. They will provide themselves with a paper bag into which they can put the soiled handkerchiefs and burn the bag with its contents at the end of the day or oftener if needed. In this way they avoid soiling linen handkerchiefs or cloths on which the sputum would dry and then be distributed by contact directly or indirectly with others.

Bearing in mind that the sputum contains the germ, they will avoid swallowing it for fear of *re-infecting themselves*.

They will invariably wash their hands and clean their nails before eating.

They should occupy preferably an out-door room or a well ventilated room, *open to the sun*, from which unnecessary drapery, carpets and hangings have been removed.

They should sleep in a room by themselves if possible or at least in a *separate bed*.

The covering on the bed should all be of a material which can be frequently washed and boiled.

They should sleep, Winter and Summer, with the *windows wide open*, but screened against the admission of flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

Where it is practicable they will sleep out of doors.



SLEEP OUT OF DOORS!

This ideal sleeping room was added to the home of a tuberculosis patient at a cost of less than sixty dollars.

Sleeping in the open air should not mean shivering in bed. Therefore you should learn how to make your bed. This can be readily accomplished in some such fashion as this, known as the "Klondike bed." Take four blankets and lay them open one upon the other on the mattress. Fold them under so that the edges meet in the middle. Then turn them under about three inches at the foot. Thus you have made yourself a sleeping bag. Now throw a fifth blanket over the whole so that it can be pulled up loosely to the neck, tuck the sides of it in securely under the mattress. Slip down into the sleeping bag from the top and tuck in snugly about the shoulders. Wear a snug sleeping cap with frill protecting neck and top of shoulders.

They must not permit the air of their room to be filled with dust by the use of the broom or that potent distributor of disease germs, the feather duster.

A cloth moistened with a solution of four tablets of bichloride of mercury in a gallon of water will remove dust and dirt without scattering it through the air, but must not be used on metal surfaces.

As bichloride of Mercury is highly poisonous, both tablets and solution must be carefully kept out of childrens' reach.

If men, they will keep close shaven, at least about the mouth.

They will avoid kissing, especially on the mouth.

They must not take medicine except by the advice of a physician and will *avoid all advertised consumption cures* or cough cures as they would avoid rank poison.

They must only take liquors or tobacco when ordered *by a physician*.

They will not use chest protectors or tight corsets which interfere with the free use of the lungs, but will aim always to keep the feet dry and warm.

They will keep the skin active by taking a warm bath *at least weekly* and, after washing with soap, will rinse the latter off thoroughly. They must avoid cold douches excepting when ordered by their physician.

They must not take food when fatigued mentally or physically and should rest before meals.

They must take exercise only as prescribed by a physician and *never to exhaustion*.

They should always have at least eight hours sleep.

They should when possible see that the table utensils which they use are washed by themselves and always boiled.

They must not send their clothes to a public laundry without having placed them in cold water and boiled thirty minutes. They will observe the same precaution with clothes washed at home.

Knowing that violent coughing is injurious, they will control the desire to cough as long as possible and when coughing is absolutely necessary they should always hold a paper napkin before the mouth to avoid spraying germs through the air.

If they are parents, while they take comfort in the thought that it is no longer considered that their children are doomed to inherit the germ of the disease, yet they will recognize that they need to be carefully watched lest they develop tendencies which may make them susceptible to the germ of the disease, and will be extremely careful to restrict their diet to the most digestible and nourishing articles of food and to afford them every opportunity for outdoor life.

Should any indication of failing health be observed the child must be taken from school. Restoration to entire health and robustness should take complete precedence of mental education.

If mothers, they will impose upon themselves a praise-worthy thought most trying self restrain from kissing and fondling their babies, and should particularly avoid the habit of putting the baby's spoon to their own lips in order to test the temperature of the food.

If their children are of school age they should furnish each with its own individual drinking cup and give them strict instructions not to borrow pencils or pocket handkerchiefs from their fellows or share their food.

If they are about to make a change of rooms or residence they should insist on a thorough disinfection of the premises before they are occupied by another. If in a township they will notify the Township Health Officer that he may attend to the disinfection.

If they find themselves having persistent rise of temperature, diarrhea, reddish expectoration or hemorrhage they must go to bed and send for a physician. His instructions should be obeyed *minutely* and whenever they are in doubt they will consult him.

They must not follow an occupation which involves the handling of food stuffs or preparation of food, or which fills the air with dust of any kind.

If they are confined to bed, the members of their families or other caretakers should make themselves familiar with this circular and aid them in their efforts to avoid spreading the disease. They should handle the soiled bed and body clothing, particularly handkerchiefs if used, as little as possible, placing such articles in cold water and boiling them thirty minutes before washing.

They must take especial pains to disinfect all articles of food which go out of the sick room and to boil the utensils used by the patient.

If the patients are attending a State Dispensary they will be kept constantly supplied with sputum cups, paper napkins and bags.

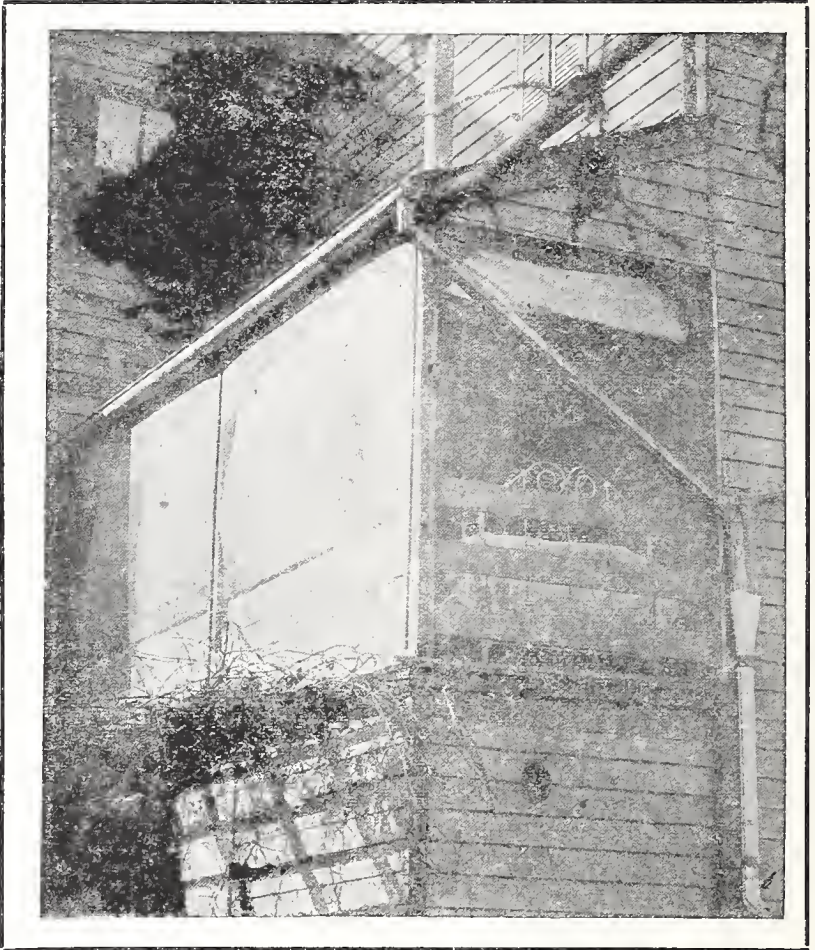
In return for the assistance rendered them by the State they will make it a point to present themselves at the Dispensary at such regular times as the physician in charge shall fix.

If they are so situated as to make a resort to one of the State Sanatoria possible they will find that the regular routine of a well organized institution coupled with the freedom from family cares and the companionship of those who like themselves are bent on restoration to health, will make the observance of these regulations so far from being a burden, a pleasant pastime.

SAMUEL G. DIXON

Commissioner of Health.

Revised August, 1911.



At a nominal expense a tuberculosis patient thus fitted up his back porch so that he might comfortably sleep out of doors.

SPITTING IN PUBLIC PLACES PROHIBITED BY LAW.

The pernicious habit of spitting in public places is responsible for countless cases of tuberculosis—perhaps for yours. The Legislature of 1909, realizing this grave menace to public health, passed a law, from which the following extracts are taken:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to spit on any public walk, publicwharf or landing, or on the floor, platform, stairway, or elevator, or covering used thereon, of any railroad or railway station, or other building to which the public has access; or on the floor or platform or steps, or any covering used thereon, of any railroad or railway car, or other vehicle, conveyance, or common carrier used for the transportation of the public.

Section 3. Any person violating the provisions of section one of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before a justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate of the county wherein such offense is committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs; such fine to be paid into the treasury of the municipality in which the violation is committed; or, if committed on a train or car, into the treasury of the municipality or township in which the offender is tried and convicted. In default of payment of such fine and costs, the offender shall be sentenced to be confined in the proper county jail for a period of not less than one day, nor more than five days. (Act of May 11, 1909.)

When you see persons violating the above law, call their attention to its provisions.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.****RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF****VACCINATION.**

Smallpox is no respecter of persons save those who have acquired immunity to it by vaccination, or by having had a previous attack of the disease.

The only means of preventing this loathsome disease is vaccination and re-vaccination. The disease never gains a foothold in a country or community where the people have observed this precaution.

A standard preparation of glycerinated lymph on glass or ivory points in sealed containers or in hermetically sealed glass tubes should be secured and it should be used within the period for which it is guaranteed on the package.

With such virus, and a proper surgically clean scarification on a clean arm, which is kept clean, without interference with the resulting sore or scab, a successful result is almost sure to be obtained.

The one doing this operation should have his hands and the place of the vaccination made as clean as for a surgical operation.

The part should be prepared (preferably the upper third of the left arm if the person is right handed), by thorough washing with soap and water, rubbing sufficiently to produce a slight surface redness, after which the part should be rinsed with boiled water and then with alcohol.

Grasp the part where the vaccination is to be performed with the hand, rendering the skin tense over the site of the operation and with a point or needle that has been sterilized in a flame gently scrape and scarify the area until the true skin is bared for a space an eighth of an inch in diameter, and a little serum oozes. Always try to avoid bringing blood.

If the capillary tube is used the lymph should be forced out of the tube upon the scarified area by means of a rubber bulb. It should never be blown out of the tube by the mouth. If a point is used scarify with the point and then rub it over the scarified surface.

After allowing the area to dry, a clean soft handkerchief or a soft cotton cloth (recently sterilized by boiling) should be fastened to the shoulder of the under garment in such a manner that it will hang down over the wound thus preventing irritation from rubbing or sticking of the clothes. The Department supplies County Medical Inspectors with a sterilized gauze dressing for the purpose.

The following well known succession of events ordinarily appears after a successful inoculation and in case of other symptoms developing a physician should see the patient at once.

In from three to five days, according to the activity of the virus, vesicles appear at the edges of the scarification and an area of redness appears around it which is attended by considerable itching. At this time the glands under the arm may become slightly swollen and tender. There may be slight fever and some loss of appetite. On or about the tenth day the sore begins to dry up, a scab forming a few days later. Patients should be especially cautioned not to scratch the wound or to permit dirt of any kind to get into it, and they should be instructed not to injure the scab but allow it to dry up and fall off of its own accord, after which it should be burned.

Upon the appearance of the typical vesicle and resulting sore a certificate of successful vaccination should be issued, but never before.

The protection from such a vaccination may endure during life, but experience has shown that absolute immunity has been lost in some cases after a period of five years and in many after a period of ten years; therefore it is advisable to have the operation repeated at intervals of five years and always when smallpox appears.

Unless the characteristic scar follows an inoculation it is probable that the attempt was unsuccessful or that an infection occurred.

Unless infants belong to a family of bleeders or show marked evidences of malnutrition, they should be vaccinated before the end of the first year.

The popular impression that vaccination should only be performed in the spring and fall is mistaken, and it is the duty of physicians to dispel this error as well as doubts as to the efficacy of vaccination and revaccination in preventing smallpox.

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

Form 16.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

**RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF**

ROOM DISINFECTION.

The quarantine period as prescribed by law having expired and the notice of death or recovery of the patient and request for disinfection of the premises having been made by the attending physician the patient and nurse having taken an antiseptic bath as outlined in the circulars on the various diseases, the room or rooms occupied by them must be disinfected by the health officer.

The room to be disinfected should be sealed with strips of gummed paper or strips of paper and home made flour paste, closing flues, chimney places and all visible cracks and crevices about the walls.

Open up beds, stand mattresses on end, open closets, bureau drawers and trunks, spreading their contents about the room.

Fabrics, especially carpets, bed and body clothing fully unfolded, should be suspended upon chairs, clothes-lines and bedsteads, exposing all to the fumes of Formaldehyde gas, which is one of the most efficient agents for room disinfection in use at the present time.

While Formaldehyde is a powerful germ destroyer, it causes practically no injury to delicate fabrics or room furnishings.

In using Formaldehyde gas for disinfection, the air of the room should be both warm and moist. The latter may be accomplished by suspending wet sheets about the room.

An effective and economical method of generating this gas is by the addition of the official (U. S. P.) solution of Formaldehyde to Potassium Permanganate.

Eight (8) ounces, by weight (one measure) of commercial Potassium Permanganate crystals is required for each pint of a solution of Formaldehyde (at least $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) in disinfecting every thousand cubic feet of air space.

Briefly, this method may be described as follows:

First: Secure a tin, agate lined or iron pail with a flaring top which has a capacity at least equal to ten times the quantity of disinfectants to be used.

Second: Place the potassium permanganate crystals in the pail spreading them evenly over the bottom.

Third: Set the pail containing the crystals in a pan, metal wash tub or boiler containing water, a brick or stove lid being placed under the pail.

Fourth: Pour the formaldehyde solution from a dipper or some wide-mouthed vessel over the crystals of potassium permanganate.

Fifth: Seal the door of exit including the key-hole and crevices about the door knob. This must be done quickly as 80 per cent. of gas is liberated during the first five minutes.

The seal may be broken and the container quickly removed at the end of an hour. The door should then be closed and resealed immediately.

Sixth: Leave the room closed for five hours after removing the container.

Caution: It has been determined that the gas so liberated is slightly inflammable. The room should be warm and moist, but under no circumstances should the chemicals be mixed and this form of disinfection performed in the presence of a live fire or flame in the room. Separate containers may be used for every pint of formaldehyde solution and proportionate amount of potassium permanganate required. It would be well to surround the vessel within which the container is placed, for a distance of at least three feet, with some absorptive material to receive any stray bubbles, thereby protecting the floor from any possibility of resulting stains.

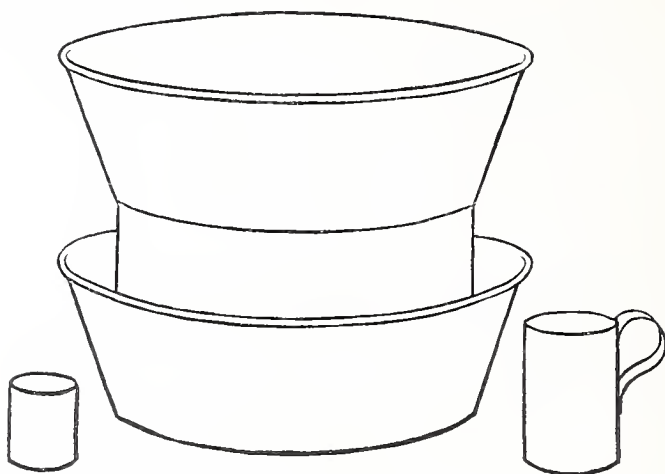
The residue from container must not be thrown out on the ground. It may best be disposed of by throwing in the privy or sewer.

After disinfection soak bed and body clothing, etc., in a solution made by adding four (4) ounces of formaldehyde solution to eight gallons of water.

After remaining in this solution for two hours they should be removed and boiled.

After the necessary cleaning, the windows should be opened and the room thoroughly aired for two days before it is again occupied.

Poisonous drugs, such as corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, etc., should be plainly labelled "Poison" and kept beyond the reach of children.



The above cut shows the Pennsylvania State Department of Health's modification of the vessel designed by the Maine State Board of Health for use in liberating Formaldehyde gas from a water solution, by means of potassium permanganate.

The larger funnel shaped container measures 15 inches diameter at the top; 11 inches at the bottom, the inside depth or height of the flaring part 5 inches, and the depth or height of the lower part 6 inches.

The pan measures 15 inches diameter at the top, 11 inches at the bottom and has a straight height or depth of 5 inches.

The dimensions of the vessel have been fixed by empirical trial as ample for the diffusion of the gas, reducing the danger from ignition when in contact with a live flame to a minimum.

The pan within which water is placed interlocks with the container proper, leaving sufficient space between the vessels for the circulation of water which protects the floor from heat generated by the chemical action.

For convenience in carrying, the pan is made to nest in the top of the container proper and containers to nest in each other.

Three pints of Liquid Formaldehyde and twenty-four ounces of potassium permanganate may be safely used in this vessel without danger of overflow.

After Smallpox, Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria it is advisable to burn mattresses used by the patients or books exposed to the infection, but such destruction must be at the expense of the householder, and such articles must never be destroyed by the Health Officer until he has received a statement from the householder who assumes all responsibility for damage and gives permission for such destruction.

Special attention should be paid to hand railings, door knobs, etc. If such a person has used an outside privy before the establishment of quarantine, the woodwork should be thoroughly scrubbed with the

Bichloride of Mercury Solution as advised above. Scraps of paper should be thrown into the vault and the contents covered with at least two inches of freshly burned unslaked lime, to which is then added the same amount of fresh soil or ashes.

Whenever a privy receives the discharges from a patient suffering from a transmissible disease, even though they may have been disinfected, the vault should be treated as above after the recovery of the case or cases.

SULPHUR DISINFECTION.

Sulphur disinfection is frequently practiced after Formaldehyde disinfection has been performed.

This agent is most useful for the destruction of insects and vermin, but when used for this purpose all rooms in the building should be disinfected simultaneously.

Three pounds of flowers of sulphur should be used for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space.

Bricks should be placed on edge in the bottom of a metal tub containing (4) inches of water (dampness is necessary to render the fumes of sulphur effective.)

An iron kettle or vessel into which the sulphur should be placed should then be set on the bricks.

The sulphur may be ignited by hot coals or by lighting a small quantity of alcohol which is placed in the centre of this sulphur. A hasty exit should be made by the disinfector.

The same precautions should be observed with regard to sealing the room as given under instruction for Formaldehyde disinfection but when sulphur is used the room should be allowed to remain closed for at least twenty-four hours.

It should be remembered that sulphur will tarnish metals and is injurious to the coloring matter and tensile strength of fabrics.

Health Officers will use both sulphur and formaldehyde before lifting quarantine after Small-pox has been treated in a dwelling extending disinfection to every room in the house.

SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

Revised July 1, 1911.

Form 17.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.****RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND
MANAGEMENT OF****QUARANTINE, ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.****INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE REGULATION OF QUARANTINE, ISOLATION AND
DISINFECTION IN THE SEVERAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.**

ABSOLUTE QUARANTINE includes first, absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from the building or conveyance except by officers or attendants authorized by the health authorities, and the placing of guards if necessary to enforce this prohibition; second, the posting of a warning placard stating the name of the disease, in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance; third, the prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance; fourth, provision for conveying the necessities of life under careful restrictions to those in quarantine.

MODIFIED QUARANTINE includes first, prohibition of entrance and exit, as in absolute quarantine except certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restrictions; second, the placing of a placard as before; third, isolation of patient and attendant; fourth, prohibition of the carrying out of any object or material unless the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine, to continue work provided he or she at no time comes in contact with the patient, or those having the care of the patient, and that he or she has a room entirely separated from the patient and those attending the same, as provided in instructions on isolation. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis appear upon the premises, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the carrying of the infection and such a person shall not be employed in an establishment in which is conducted the production, sale or manufacture of fabrics, wearing apparel, upholstered furniture, bedding, food stuffs, cigars, cigarettes, candy, etc. If so employed he should leave the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and have his clothing disinfected and thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient and the disinfection of the household. (The Health Officer will issue permit cards to wage earners from the household under the above conditions).

ABSOLUTE ISOLATION includes first, the confinement of the patient and attendants to one apartment or suite of apartments, to which none but authorized officers or attendants shall have admission; second, the prohibition of passing out of the sick room of any object or material, until the same has been thoroughly disinfected; third, protection of the air of the house by hanging a sheet, kept constantly moist with a disinfectant solution, over the doorway of the patient's room or rooms and reaching from the top to the floor.

MODIFIED ISOLATION includes the confinement of the patient and attendants to one room or suite of rooms to which none but authorized officers or attendants shall have admission, but allowing the attendants to pass out of the room after disinfection of person and complete change of clothing; second, the prohibition of passing any object or material out of the sick room until it has been disinfected; third, protection of the doorway as before.

SPECIAL ISOLATION includes first, prohibition of patient from attending any place of public assemblage; second, the providing of separate eating utensils for the patient; third, prohibition of sleeping with others or using the same towels or napkins.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND CONTACTS.

Diseases to be Reported.	Quarantine.	Isolation.	Disinfecting.	Placard.	Quarantine Period.	Period of exclusion from school (a).	Exclusion from school after illness.	Remarks.
Actinomycesis, ----- Anterior Poliomylitis, ----- Erysipelas, ----- Rubonic Plague, ----- Absolute, ----- Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Epidemic), ----- Chicken-pox, ----- Cholera, ----- Absolute, ----- Modified, ----- Diphtheria, -----	Special, ----- Special, ----- Absolute, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Modified, -----	Special, ----- Special, ----- Absolute, ----- Modified, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, -----	Partial, ----- Partial, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, -----	Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, -----	(b) ----- 21 days, ----- (b) ----- 21 days (c), -----	During illness, ----- During illness, ----- During illness, ----- 21 days (g), ----- During illness, -----	30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), -----	Immunize others exposed by the use of Diphtheria Antitoxin.
Epidemic Dysentery, ----- Erysipelas, ----- German Measles, ----- Glanders, ----- Hydrophobia, -----	Special, ----- Special, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, -----	Special, ----- Special, ----- Modified, ----- Special, ----- Special, -----	Partial, ----- Partial, ----- Complete, ----- Partial, ----- Partial, -----	Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, -----	21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, -----	During illness, ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), -----	30 days, ----- 30 days, ----- 30 days, ----- 30 days, ----- 30 days, -----	Pasteur treatment through County aid (Act May 7, 1907), ----- Mosquito exclusion, -----
Leprosy, ----- Malarial Fever, ----- Measles, ----- Mumps, ----- Pellagra, ----- Pneumonia (true), ----- Pneumonia (false), ----- Puerperal Fever, ----- Relapsing Fever, -----	Absolute, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, -----	Absolute, ----- Modified, ----- Special, ----- Special, ----- Special, ----- Special, ----- Modified, ----- Modified, -----	Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Partial, ----- Partial, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, -----	Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, -----	(b) ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, ----- 21 days, -----	During illness, ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), ----- 21 days (g), -----	30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), -----	Destruction of Suetorial insects, ----- General Vaccination, -----
Scarlet Fever, ----- Small-pox, ----- Tetanus, ----- Trachoma, ----- Trichiniasis, ----- Tuberculosis, -----	Modified, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, -----	Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, ----- Absolute, -----	Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Complete, ----- Partial, ----- Partial, ----- Partial, -----	Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, ----- Placard, -----	30 days (f), ----- 30 days (f), ----- 30 days (f), ----- 30 days (f), ----- 30 days (f), ----- 30 days (f), -----	During illness, ----- During illness, ----- During illness, ----- During illness, ----- During illness, ----- During illness, -----	30 days (h) (i), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), ----- 30 days (e), -----	Destruction of Sputum by fire or by germicides, -----

Typhoid Fever. -----	Special, -----	Partial, -----	Placard, -----	-----	Destruction of urine and stools by germicides or by fire.
Typhus Fever, -----	Absolute, -----	Complete, -----	Placard, -----	(b) -----	
Unclariasis, -----	Absolute, -----	Partial, -----	Placard, -----	(b) -----	
Whooping Cough, -----	Modified, -----	Partial, -----	Placard, -----	(b) -----	
Yellow Fever, -----	Absolute, -----	Absolute, -----	Placard, -----	(b) -----	
					Mosquito exclusion.

(a) School—Public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school.

(b) Quarantine continued until released by written order of the Commissioner of Health.

(c) Or 14 days from onset where two negative cultures are obtained from the disease area on successive days, with such additional time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the attending physician, for the complete recovery of the case, provided antitoxin has been used for curative and immunizing purposes.

(e) Cases and contacts readmitted to school 30 days after the date of disinfection.

(f) With such additional time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the attending physician, for the complete recovery of the case.

(g) Contacts not developing the disease shall be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on clean clothing, to take up their abode in a house occupied exclusively by adults, and may after 14 days return to school.

(h) Cases readmitted 30 days after disinfection. Where isolation has been carried out contacts may return to school at the end of the quarantine period. Where isolation has not been carried out the contacts are to be excluded from school for 10 days after disinfection.

(i) In the event of death or removal to a hospital of the only case on the premises, disinfection shall take place at once and children may be readmitted to school ten (10) days from the date of disinfection. After death, however, the placard is to be displayed for ten days.

Date of onset reckoned from date given in report to Health authorities.

"Those actually suffering from the following diseases shall be excluded from school during illness and shall be re-admitted on the certificate of a physician attesting to their recovery and non-infectiousness: Tonsillitis, Scabies (itch), Pediculosis capitis and corporis (Head and body lice); Trachoma, Impetigo Contagiosa, Favus, Acute Contagious Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye), Tinea Circinata."

Regulation of Advisory Board, Adopted Jan. 23, 1906.

NOTE.—It is expected that the requirements of local Boards of Health will conform to those of the State Department of Health, but such exactions shall in no sense be construed as abrogating any additional precautionary measures enforced by local Boards of Health.

DISINFECTION may be either complete or partial.

By complete disinfection is meant disinfection during illness, under direction of attending physician, of patient's body, of all secretions, of all discharges of patient and of all articles of clothing and utensils used by patient; and after recovery, death or removal, the disinfection of walls, wood work, furniture, bedding, etc., by the Health Officer. (See Department's circular on Room Disinfection.)

By partial disinfection is meant, disinfection of discharges or excretions of patients and their clothing and the room or rooms occupied by the patient during illness.

SAMUEL G DIXON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

Revised, July 1, 1911

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE CONCLUSION
OF QUARANTINE

SANITARY CLEANING.

CLEANSE ROOMS THOROUGHLY WHEN QUARANTINE IS RAISED.

The sick room including the furniture and the bedding and clothing used by the patient in the early stage of the illness and during convalescence should remain shut off from the rest of the dwelling until the local health officer has disinfected it and such other portions of the house as the family physician believes should be treated with formaldehyde gas. At the end of six or eight hours after disinfecting the room the windows and doors may be thrown widely open and as soon as convenient thereafter the most rigid house cleaning should be done.

First: Place all sheets, pillow slips and washable clothing from the sick room in cold water and boil them for a half hour, then wash thoroughly and dry in the sun.

Second: Wash all flannels and woolen blankets in lukewarm soapy water and hang without wringing, in the open air to dry.

Third: Carry all mattresses, carpets and rugs out in the sun to air for several hours. Cleanse them thoroughly before returning them to the house. Householders would do well to burn inexpensive clothing and straw mattresses; or the latter may be emptied, the ticking may be boiled and the straw should be burned.

Fourth: And this is of the greatest importance; scrub thoroughly with soap and water all painted walls, all wood-work including the floors, bed-steads and furniture, paying special attention to door knobs, hand railings, balustrades and the floor immediately outside of the sick room.

Follow this cleaning by thoroughly washing with an antiseptic solution, (two antiseptic tablets (bichloride of mercury) or two teaspoonfuls of creolin to a gallon of water). If the room used during the illness had its walls covered with paper this should all be carefully removed, using the antiseptic solution to soak the paper loose. To repaper without antiseptic cleaning only covers up infection that may become a menace to other occupants of the room. Few wall papers can be washed with antiseptic solutions without ruining them.

Do not use a broom or dust brush until after the scrubbing and washing has been completed.

CAUTION: Antiseptic tablets and Creolin are dangerously poisonous substances and should be used with great care. Keep them absolutely out of the reach of children.

SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

March 1, 1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT
OF INFANTS DURING THE SUMMER.

SAVE THE BABIES!

The hot weather of this season of the year is extremely dangerous to the lives of infants and young children, not only because of the depressing effects of high atmospheric temperature in general, but more especially because of the effect of hot weather upon all perishable articles of food, among which cow's milk holds the first place.

It is therefore highly important that cow's milk to be used for infants' food should be the purest and freshest that you can afford to buy. During the hot weather ice is absolutely necessary for the preservation of milk, and all milk used for food should be cooled by ice as soon as it comes from the cow and should be kept next to the ice until ready to be used. A little money spent for ice may prevent illness and its much greater expense for medicine, nursing and medical attendance. As water is often a carrier of disease it is safest to *use only boiled water* for drinking or the preparation of a baby's food.

The following rules will aid you in keeping your baby well during the hot weather:

Breast feeding. Every mother should endeavor to nurse her baby. Breast milk is the natural food of the new born baby. There is no other food that can compare with it. A breast fed baby has a much greater chance of living than a bottle fed baby.

Immediately after birth *do not give any kind of artificial food* to the baby, while waiting for the breastmilk to come. Put the baby to the breast every four hours and give nothing else but water that

has been boiled. The baby needs nothing else and will not starve. After the milk comes into the breast nurse the baby every two hours during the day and two or three times at night.

Don't nurse the baby whenever he cries, a moderate amount of crying helps to develop the lungs. Babies who are nursed irregularly, or whenever they cry are likely to get indigestion and then cry the harder from pain. Nurse regularly and the baby will soon learn to expect its nursing only at the proper intervals. Give the baby a little boiled water several times a day.

After the baby is two months old lengthen the time between feeding to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 hours, with only one or two feedings at night.

Do not wean the baby as long as he is gaining and never do so except by advice of your doctor. Do not follow the advice of friends or neighbors about weaning. If the baby remains well but after a time stops gaining in weight, do not think that your milk is of no value, but consult your doctor about adding one or two bottles to help you out.

Bottle Feeding. If it becomes necessary to feed the baby either entirely or only in part upon the bottle, remember that the greatest cleanliness is necessary in all details of the feeding. As soon as a bottle is finished, it should be thoroughly washed with cold water, then cleansed with hot water and borax (1 teaspoonful to a pint of water) and put aside for further cleansing, before being used again. If you have only a few bottles and it becomes necessary to use the same bottle for the next feeding, boil it for a few minutes before putting fresh food into it. *Never let the baby nurse from the remains of a bottle which he has not finished at once.* Take it away from the crib, pour out the milk, and cleanse at once. *Stale milk curds sticking to the inside of a bottle after a few hours become poisonous and may contaminate fresh milk coming in contact with them.* It is better to have as many bottles as the number of the baby's daily feedings, so that all the bottles can be boiled together before the food is prepared in the morning.

Nipples. The simpler the nipple the safer for the baby. *Do not use complicated nipples, and under no circumstances buy a bottle with a long rubber tube attached to the nipple.* It cannot be kept clean and will certainly cause bowel trouble. After the bottle is finished the *nipple should be removed at once*, turned inside out over the finger and scrubbed with cold water and a brush kept only for this purpose. *After use, always boil the brush.*

The cleansed nipple should be kept in fresh borax water (1 teaspoonful of borax to a pint of water) in a covered glass. Rinse the nipple in boiling water before using it.

Do not put the nipple into your own mouth to find out whether the milk is warmed enough. Let a few drops of the milk fall on your wrist; if it feels too hot to your wrist it is too hot for the baby's mouth.

No general instructions can be given about the preparation of a milk mixture for your baby. Each baby needs a combination suited to his digestion. The mixture upon which some other baby is thriving may be too strong or too weak for your baby. Let the doctor tell you how to mix the food. If it is necessary to use *cream* in the mixture do not buy cream—it is likely to be stale—but get it by pouring off half a pint from the top of a quart bottle of milk, after cleansing the lip of the bottle.

During the summer the baby's food should be brought to a scald after it is prepared. It should then be poured into the clean bottles, corked with baked clean cotton wool and kept next the ice until needed. *Do not heat a bottle when you go to bed and keep it in bed until nursing time*, because you do not want to go to the ice box for it and heat it when the baby needs it. This is a certain way to make the baby sick.

Bowel Movements.—A bottle fed baby should have at least one and not more than two or three bowel movements a day. If the milk is clean to start with and has been kept cold, and all the feeding utensils cleaned as you have just been told, the baby's movements should be yellow in color, and not too hard to be passed easily. If the movements become greenish in color, but not more frequent than two or three a day, give one or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil. If the color does not improve after the oil has worked off, consult your doctor. At this time he will be able to prevent the serious bowel trouble with which the baby is threatened. If the movements remain green in color and increase in number to five or six or more in the 24 hours, your baby is beginning to have bowel trouble, or summer diarrhea. *Stop milk at once, give pure boiled water instead and call the doctor.* It may not be too late.

Do not begin milk feeding again until the doctor orders it. You will not starve your baby by stopping the milk; every drop of milk that goes into his mouth after this warning simply adds to the poison already there. You will cause serious or fatal illness by keeping up milk food after the bowels become loose and the movements green in color.

Vomiting.—A bottle fed baby should not vomit if its food is pure and properly adjusted to its needs. If vomitings occur it is usually a sign of approaching illness, either of one of the serious diseases of childhood, or more commonly in hot weather, of summer diarrhea. Vomiting due to this cause may be the first sign of trouble and the bowels may not become loose until several days later. *If vomiting is repeated, stop milk feeding*, give boiled water, cool or of the temperature at which the milk is given, and consult your doctor at once.

Clothing.—Do not put too much clothing on the baby in summer. During the hottest weather, remove most of the clothes; a thin loose shirt and a diaper are sufficient during the day and on very hot close nights.

Never use clothing made with tight waistbands. Petticoats and skirts should be supported by straps over the shoulders.

Bathing. Bathe the baby every day. In hot weather a quick sponging all over later in the day will give comfort and make him sleep better. Wash the baby each time the diaper is changed and dry the parts thoroughly before using powder. Wash all soiled diapers and boil them. Never use a dried wet diaper without first washing it.

Fresh Air.—Fresh air is as important for the baby's health as fresh food. During the summer, *keep the baby out of doors as much as possible. Keep the baby out of the kitchen.*—he may get a "sunstroke" from too much heat indoors.

Eruptions of the skin.—If the baby has an eruption or breaking out of the skin, consult a doctor. *Do not think that every rash is prickly heat;* it may be some serious disease like scarlet fever, measles, smallpox or chickenpox.

